EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

- AT THE -ANTI-SLAVERY OFFICE, 21 CORNHILL

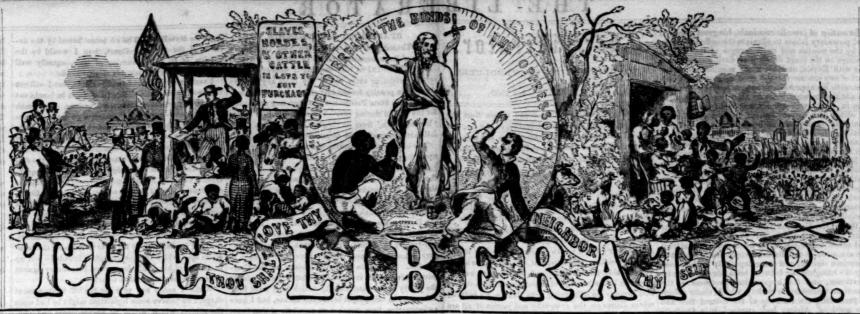
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T Advertisements making less than one square inseted three times for 75 cents — one square for \$1.00. To The Agents of the American, Massachusetta, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Soights are authorised to receive subscriptions for THE

The following gentlemen constitute the Financal Committee, but are not responsible for any of the debts of the paper, viz:-Francis Jackson, Ep-MEND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, and WENDELL



death, and an agreement with hell.'

The United States Constitution is 'a covenant with

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

The free States are the guardians and essential supports of slavery. We are the jailers and constables of the institution. . . There is some excuse for communities, when, under a generous impulse, they espouse the cause of the oppressed in other States, and by force restore their rights; but they are without excuse in aiding other States in binding on men an unrighteous yoke. On this subject, our fathers, IN PRAMING THE CONSTITUTION, SWERVED FROM THE MIGHT. We their children, at the end of half a century, see the path of duty more clearly than they, and must walk in it. To this point the public mind. has long been tending, and the time has come for looking at it fully, dispassionately, and with munly and Christian resolution. . . . No blessing of the Union can be a compensation for taking part in the enalaving of our fellow-creatures; nor ought this bond to be perpetuated, if experience shall demonstrate that it can only continue through our participation in wrong doing. To this conviction the free States are tending.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

VOL. XXIX. NO. 26.

Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 1, 1859.

WHOLE NUMBER, 1598.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers

SELECTIONS.

THE DRED SCOTT DECISION.

The following eloquent extract, from the Annual Report of the Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society, deserves the widest circulation through the press :-To Chief Justice Taney belongs the bad eminen

To Chief Justice Taney belongs to but entirence of having elaborately falsified history, misconstrued law, and outraged justice and humanity, through more than twenty pages of his extended opinion, in the vain attempt to prove that colored persons are obt, never were, and never could be, citizens of the inited States; that when the Union was formed, United States; that when the Union was formed, and 'for more than a century before,' they 'had been regarded as unfit to associate with the white race, either in social or political relations, and so far inferior, that they had no rights which the white man was bound to respect; that the negro might isolated he full he reduced to slavary for his hone. stly and lawfully he reduced to slavery for his be it; that this opinion was, at that time, fixed and universal in the civilized portion of the white race, was regarded as an axiom in morals, as well as poies, which no one thought of disputing, or supposto be open to dispute; and of course, that this aferior, degraded race were then left, and still connation, agraced the Federal Government is concern-ing, so far as the Federal Government is concern-ed, in the same rightless condition, incapable of ask-ng of the Federal Courts redress for any wrong, and of the reduction of the legal recognition of any to Considering how feeble, helpless and already by injured are the objects of this assault, it is rul to say whether injustice, meanness or cruelty, ablushing falsehood, or sophistical misinterpreta-on of facts and law, is its most marked character-

The judge does not pretend that any clause or word

of the Constitution expressly debars black men from itizenship, or even hints at color or race as a test of ivil rights; or that the States, before they entered be present Union, had generally set up, in terms, as such distinction as is contended for. The sum his argument is, that 'the white race' cannot be sed to have recognized as citizens a race which ry so looked down upon. He cites freely from the ry legislation of Congress and the States to prove escial degradation of the blacks, and thence infers r want of civil rights. But, unfortunately for purpose, this inference is flatly contradicted by weil-established fact, that the Federal Governmust has repeatedly naturalized colored aliens, and given passports to colored men, describing them as etizens of the United States; and, in one instance, if not more, has officially complained of an act of British aggression upon a colored American seaman, is having been committed upon a 'native citizen of e United States.' It is contradicted no less desively by the fact referred to by Judge Curtis, in is disenting opinion, that in several of the States, he might have said all but two, if we mistake not,) fore the adoption of the Constitution, colored en, 'descended from African slaves,' were citizens those States, and had the elective franchise ' on those States, and had the elective Iranchise of the Malerms with other citizens. Chancellor Kent, his Commentaries, says it is certain that the ossitution and Statute law of New York speak of or of color as being citizens; and that if a slave born in the United States, and lawfully dischargefrom bondage, or if a black man be born free in he United States, he becomes thenceforward a citieided that slaves born in that State, and manumitted there, 'are citizens of North Carolina, and all free persons born within the State are born citizens of the State;' and has declared it 'a matter of universal notoriety,' that free men of color had and used the right of voting, under the old Constitution of that State. In Massachusetts and some other tates, it is equally notorious, they have it still, and are never been without it; and in those where they are it not, the use of the word 'white,' in prescribing the qualifications of voters, was necessary to take it from them. That they were regarded as citi-ans in the old Confederation is proved conclusively the fact, that a motion to limit the privileges of meral citizenship to white persons was expressly at down in the Congress, eight States opposing id only two supporting it, while the vote of one as divided

as divided.

There was no need of citing Statutes to prove that There was no need of citing Statutes to prove that the colored people have all along been the objects of prijudice and contempt. Nobody denies it. But this, so far from disproving their citizenship, rather straightens the direct proof in its favor, drawn from the facts above mentioned. For the more degraded and despised they were, the less likely is it that they were tolerated in any position to which they had no right, and especially in one so insportant as that of consoversigns of the Commonwealth: and conseight, and especially in one so insportant as that of operarigns of the Commonwealth; and consequently, the stronger is the evidence afforded by heir voting, that they were recognized as citizens. Judge Taney endeavors to evade the force of the motor of citizenship for the contraction of the contraction of the contraction. smoof of citizenship from the fact of voting, by sayng that a person may be entitled to vote by the
aw of the State, who is not a citizen of the State
teelf; and instances 'foreigners not naturalized,'
who bing 'allowed to vote in some of the States.'
Whether they are not, by such allowance, made
citizens of those States, or whether admission to
have in the sovereigners as the there is the sovereigners and the states.' there in the sovereignty is not of course admission to citizaship, may perhaps be reasonably questioned; but enceding this point, for the sake of the argument, it must still be borne in mind that when—or if—persons not citizens' are allowed to vote, it is by some special provision of law on their particular chalf; and as no such special provision existed in negard to the colored people, it follows that their toting was on the common ground of the general ing was on the common ground of the general

right of citizenship.

In judge, in his eagerness to make out a case, has grossly overstated the sentiment of the period in quastion, in regard to the colored people. The truth is to the general feeling toward them is bad enough; but he goes very far beyond the truth, in affirming that the opinion was unjected in the civilized recommend. that the opinion was universal in the civilized por-tion of the white race, and disputed by no one, that the negro might be justly enslaved for the white man's benefit, and had no rights which the white has bound to respect. If not guilty of wilful falschood, he betterwe

an was bound to respect. If not guilty or willing faishood, he betrays an ignorance most astonishing in the chief judicial officer of the nation.

Did he really know nothing of the emphatic voice which literature, law, philanthropy and religion, among the civilized portion of the white race, had tased at and before the time referred to, in behalf of the black. threed at and before the time referred to, in behalf of the black man's rights, and against his enslavement? Was he not aware that the practice which he says was then universally thought to be just, had been denounced within the time he specifies, by Cowper, as 'human nature's broadest, foulest blot;' by Wesley, as 'the sum of all villanies;' by Paley, as a 'rime's and 'wickedness;' by the historian Robertson, as 'repugnant to the feelings of humanity,' and 'to the principles of religion;' by Bishop Warburton, as 'infamous,' and 'directly infringing both brings and human law;' and by many other writers in the sventeenth and eighteenth centuries—poets, analists, and divines, political economists, states-sea, jurists, and others—as 'unjust, inhuman, unciratian-like;' contrary to all the laws of humanity,' a criminal and outrageous violation of the

not Coristians; and the Abbe Raynal s declaration, that 'he who supports the system of slavery is the slavery in the Constitution, 't hat our opposition to enemy of the whole human race;' and Baxter's denameration of slave-traders as 'the worst of robbers,' and of 'those who buy and use the poor Africans as mere beasts for their own convenience, regardless of their spiritual welfare,' as 'fitter to be called demons than Christians'?

Did he never hear of Clarkson and Wilherforce.

own words,) who labored so zealously in the latter half of the eighteenth century for the abolition of the slave trade? or of the suggestion of the celebrat-ed Necker, in 1784, that the nations of Europe should form a general compact to abolish that traffic? or of the persevering and successful exertions of Granville Sharp, from 1765 to 1772, to procure an authoritative exposition of British law against slavery on British soil? Had he never learned, in the course of his legal studies, that full sixteen years before the American Federal Constitution was adopt-ed, a decision of the highest Law Court in Great

Did he not know that in nearly every State of the old Confederation, (and of the new Union, when it was formed,) were Societies for promoting the abowas formed,) were societies for promoting the acolition of Slavery, and protecting the rights of the
sand officers were many of the best, and some of the
most illustrious men of that day? that the judicial
seat he occupies was first filled by the President of
an Abolition Society, John Jay? that to the same
Society the first Society, The Treasury. Alexander

Thus it is abundantly evident, not only that Judge An Abolition Society, John July? that to the same family however diversified by color, situation called 'all the children of men, members of the same family, however diversified by color, situation, or otherwise; and declared it 'more especialty." tion.' or otherwise: and declared it ' more especially the duty of those who profess to maintain for them-selves the rights of human nature, to use such means as are in their power to extend the blessings of free-dom to every part of the hun:an race'?

Had he never seen, among the proceedings of public bodies just before the Revolution, that the people of Fairfax county, Virginia, George Washington presiding, pronounced the African Slave Trade wicked, cruel and unnatural? that the Freeholders of Hanover County, Virginia, called it most dangerous to virtue and the welfare of this country '? that the Virginia Convention in 1774 complained of the King for using his negative to defeat the attempts of the Colony to stop that trade, and for the country of the days of the African Correlate. tempts of the Colony to stop that trade, and for 'preferring the advantages of a few African corsairs to the rights of human nature, deeply wounded by this infamous practice'? that an agreement was formed by that Convention, by the North Carolina formed by that Convention, by the North Carolina Convention, by the Continental Congress, and by the Georgia Provincial Congress, not to import slaves, or buy those imported by others? that the Committee representing the people of Darien, Georgia, claiming to be 'influenced by a general philantropy for all mankind, of whatever climate, language or complexion,' ex ressed their 'abhorrence of the unnatural practice of slavery in America, a practice founded in injustice and cruelty, debasing part of our fellow-creatures below men, and corrupting the virtue and morals of the rest '? or any of the numerous similar testimonies of that period, and esthe virtue and morals of the rest?? or any of the numerous similar testimonies of that period, and especially that introduced by Jefferson into the original draft of the Declaration of Independence, calling the slave-trade an 'excerable commerce,' and denouncing the King of Great Britain as having, by his course in regard to it, 'waged cruel war against human nature itself, violating its most sacred rights in the persons of a distant people, carrying them into slavers of the control of the contro persons of a distant people, carrying them into slavery in another hemisphere '?

persons or a distant people, carrying them into slavery in another hemisphere? Could he be ignorant that in the very Convention which framed the Constitution he professes to expound, Negro Slavery and the African Slave Trade were denounced in the strongest terms by distinguished men, Northern and Southern; that Governeur Morris said 'domestic slavery is a nefarious institution; 'that Madison called it 'the most oppressive dominion ever exercised by man over man,' and thought it 'wrong to admit in the Constitution the idea that there could be property in men;' that Mason, of Virginia, styled the Slave Trade 'nefarious' and 'infernal,' and 'held it essential, in every point of view, that the General Government should have power to prevent the increase of slavery;' that

natural rights of mankind; 'this enormity, this aggravated iniquity; 'a practice which spurss at all the principles of both natural and revealed religion;' a horrid practice, an injustice and barbarity which, so sure as there is vengeance in Heaven for the worst of crimes, will sometime be the destruction of all who allow or encourage it;' and, in a word, as deserving only abhorrence and reprobation?—that it called forth Montesquieu's often quoted acrasm, 'We must not allow the negroes to be men, or it will begin to be believed that we ourselves are not Christians;' and the Abbe Raynal's declaration, that 'he who supports the system of slavery is the

mons than Christians '?

Did he never hear of Clarkson and Wilberforce, and the 'multitude of others,' (to use Clarkson's voir to Virtue, as to own the rectitude of her presents and the eighteenth century for the abolition of the slave trade? or of the suggestion of the elebrated Necker, in 1784, that the nations of Europe groundwork of the late Revolution.' The Legisland Necker, in 1784, that the hations of Europe groundwork of the late Revolution.' The Legisland Necker, in 1784, that the hations of Europe groundwork of the late Revolution.' The Legisland Necker, in 1784, that the hations of Europe groundwork of the late Revolution.' The Legisland Necker, in 1784, that the hations of Europe groundwork of the late Revolution.' The Legisland Necker, in 1784, that the hations of Europe groundwork of the late Revolution.' The Legisland Necker, in 1784, that the hations of Europe groundwork of the late Revolution.' The Legisland Necker, in 1784, that the hations of Europe groundwork of the late Revolution.' The Legisland Necker, in 1784, that the hations of Europe groundwork of the late Revolution.' The Legisland Necker, in 1784, that the hations of Europe groundwork of the late Revolution.' The Legisland Necker, in 1784, that the hations of the supplier of the groundwork of the late Kevolution.' The Legisla-ture of Pennsylvania, in 1780, in the Act abolishing slavery in that State, speaks of 'negro slaves' as 'deprived of the common blessings that they were by nature entitled to;' and avows among the reasons for the Act, that 'we conceive ourselves at this par-ticular period extraordinarily called upon, by the plessings we have received, to manifest the sin four professions;' and then proceeds, 'in justice Britain, pronounced by one of the ablest jurists of that age, and after thorough argument and long defluction, declared slavery, whether of black men or of white, to be unlawful in that country, as a violation of slavery in Pennsylvania. In 1788, in a Report of white, to be unlawful in that country, as a violation of natural right, contrary to common law principles, and so odious that nothing can be suffered to support it but positive law? or that a few years later, but still before the framing of the Constitution, the Supreme Court of Massachusetts applied to Negro Slaves the declaration in the State Bill of Rights, that 'all men have an unalienable right to enjoy liberty,' and thus abolished slavery in that State? showing that the Declaration was understood, in that day, to assert the rights of the 'whole human fami-ly,' without distinction of race or color, and that the 'flagrant inconsistency' therewith of holding

Thus it is abundantly evident, not only that Judge

From the New York Tribune FAIR PLAY IN THE SCHOOL-HOUSE!

There is not an entire unanimity among the American public as to the character and quality of what the Anti-Slavery people have been doing for the last thirty years. Patriarchal politico-economists at the South assure us that that pestilent generation has only made the condition of the slaves worsethe pious owner, it is to be supposed, visiting upon their vicarious shoulders the stripes due to their officious advocates—hitting them again because they have friends. This doctrine is repeated and enforced at the North by many godly divines, bearing the Society, and patriotic journalists not a few, who seem to believe that the only reason why the masters and slaves are not at this moment dancing round a liberty-pole together, in celebration of the voluntary emancipation of the one by the other, is the damning fact that certain persons at the North have said that in their opinion it were a right and good thing to do. These theories, at once so creditable to the humanity and to the common sense and intelligence of our Northern instructors, as well clerical as laic, we have no intention of controverting on the

present occasion.

But whatever diversities of opinion philosophers and philanthropists may entertain as to the influence and philanthropists hay entertain as to the influence the Anti-Slavery movement has exerted on the con-dition of the black men of the South, it will hardly be denied, by any persons acquainted with the facts, that it has been productive of very positive improve-ment in that of the black men of the North. Thirty years ago, a slave could be seized in any Northern city, and taken back under the law of 1793 with no more ado than if he had been an escaped felon. more ado than if he had been an escaped felon Much within that time, if the meeting-house wer the gate of heaven, it was not one by which colored the gate of heaven, it was not one by which colored Christians could enter into the kingdom on equal terms with the whites, but they were obliged to sneak in through a back door called the Negro Pew. On all the railways there were negro-pens provided, called Jim Crow Cars, in which men and women of called Jim Crow Cars, in which men and women or good character and manners and respectable appear-ance were herded like beasts, because the sun had looked upon them, and they were black. So of all the steamboats and omnibuses; colored persons were either not permitted to use them at all, or on in-convenient and degrading conditions. And at the very outset of life, the white and black children were made to feel the private distinction made her

Mason, of Virginia, styled the Slave Trude's nefarious' and 'infernal,' and 'held it essential, in every point of view, that the General Government should have power to prevent the increase of slavery; 'that Roger Sherman was 'against acknowledging men to be property,' and 'regarded the slave-trade as iniquitous; 'that Luther Martin, of Maryland, considered it 'unjustifiable in its nature, and contrary to the rights of mankind,' and 'justly exposing us to the vengeance of Him who is equally Lord of all, and who views with equal eye the poor African slave and bis American master; that in the Conventions, North and South, which ratified the Conventions, North and South, which ratified the Conventions, the slave-trade was condemned with equal emphasis, being characterized by prominent speakers in the Virginia Convention as 'detestable' and 'nefarious;' and in that of North Carolina, as 'abominable,' 'inhuman,' 'utterly inconsistent with the rights of humanity,' and 'probably reprobated by all the members' of the Federal Convention; while, in that of South Carolina, General Pinckney, who had been a member of the Federal Convention; testified that, on the slave question, the South Carolina, delegates there 'had to contend with the religious and political revil, the dominion they (of the South) and political prejudices of the Eastern and Middle States, 'whose people 'reprobate as an unpardonable for moral and political revil, the dominion they (of the South) hold over a part of the human race'? 'Judge Taney has the effortery to cite even the Declaration of Independence in support of his activation of Independence in a similar instrument at this activation of Independence in support of his activation of Independence in a similar instrument at this activ were made to feel the unjust distinction made be-tween their races by the segregation of the latter from the former in separate and inferior schools. Now it is undeniable that a great change has taken place in all these particulars. A slave cannot now be reclaimed without an excitement that shakes

with the whites.'

This is certainly strong testimony, and from a most unexesptionable quarter; but it was not a boon' that was bestowed on the colored people in this legislation, but a recognition of their just rights. It was never asked as a favor, but demanded as an act of simple justice, that all classes of the community should be treated alike in the matter of public education. And as such it was conceded. It is on this ground that the same action is asked of the Legislature of Rhode Island this year, and we the Legislature of Rhode Island this year, and we are happy to believe with a fair prospect of success. There certainly should be no doubt of it, inasmuch as there are but three towns which still maintain the invidious distinction soon to be abolished—Providence, Newport and Bristol—and there would be none were it not that these are the three largest and richest, and therefore most weighty municipalities in the State. But the clear justice of the case is so plain that it would be to reflect on the good sense and fair-mindedness of the Legislature to doubt that it will follow the example of Massachusetts. The schools are supported by the taxes of the colored people in the same proportion according to their property as by those of the whites; and it needs no gument to show that they are entitled to the same any rate, must be less easy of access to the children of many of them than the district school proper. This latter is an inconvenience which, in a certain proportion of cases, amounts to a denial of public education.

of colored children where the separation exists, even if the schools furnished them be equal to the average of the lower district schools, which, we imagine, is very far from being the case. But, aside from the pure right of the matter, there is a question of fair play involved in it, which should enlist the sympathies of every generous mind in behalf of the weaker party in the controversy. The colored people of the Free States have fairly lived down the slanders which have been heaped upon them by slave-holders, and their abettors, as to their capacity for taking care of themselves. They contribute, according to their means and opportunities, their full proportion to the comfort and wealth of the community. Their fathers fought, alongside of ours, munity. Their fathers fought, alongside of ours, the battles of the Revolution. They support them-

From the Clerkenwell (Lordon) News of June 4. WOLVES IN SHEEP'S CLOTHING.

Probably there never has been a period in the history of the Christian Church when the caution given by Christ to his disciples was not needed—
Beware of false prophets, which come to you in sheep's clothing, but inwardly they are ravening wolves. The test of discipleship is as much needed in our own day as it was when first given in the Sermon on the Mount—Ye shall know them by their fruits. Do men gather grapes of thorns, or figs of thistles? figs of thistles?

We are loud in our Anti-Slavery professions in this country. We have bought 'Unele Tom's Cabin' by the tens of thousands, and we have been touched to the quick by its harrowing resitals; and yet those who have examined into the foundations of yet those who have examined into the foundations of slavery know that it is materially based upon the pro-slavery action, at least in its reflex influence, of the churches of this country. The test of fellow-ship with American churches has never gone beyond the external wool of the animal with us. We have he external wool of the animal with us. We have seen utterly careless, provided that it had the orthobeen utterly careless, provided that it had the orthodox appearances, whether we introduced into our fold a sheep of Christ's flock, or a wolf of Satan's breed. We have as practically bowed to the infallibility of verbal orthodoxy as Romanists have passively submitted to the written degree of popish infallibility. The persistent sinning against light and knowledge by our religious denominations, in argument to show that they are entitled to the same advantages and conveniences of education as any of the tax-payers. This they clearly do not enjoy as long as they are compelled to resort to schools of an inferior description, or which, if equally good, are branded with a mark of degradation, and which, at any rate, must be less easy of access to the children and the state of the Lord with shreaded and the state of th at the table of the Lord with slaveholders, and thereby rivetted yet tighter the previously-loosening fetters of the slave. But deputations, in courtesy, proportion of cases, amounts to a denial of public education.

This is, perhaps, the impregnable argument which should convince every citizen, and especially every legislator, of the simple right which lies at the bottom of this question. It is merely this: Is or is not a citizen entitled to his fair share of a public advantage of the expense of which he is obliged to pay his fair proportion?—a proposition which which so but one answer. It can only be sophistically evaded by the assumption, that the claim of the colored taxpayer is satisfied by the erection of colored schools. But this is met by the undeniable fact, that the very best colored schools do not replace the Latin and High Schools which are shut in the faces of colored children where the separation exists, even if the schools furnished them be equal to the average of the later that the were described by the average of the schools furnished them be equal to the average of the later that the were described by the event of the faces of colored children where the separation exists, even if the schools furnished them be equal to the average the skin, and discovered to the Unistian public of this country the wild-beast character of the mon it concealed. The Alliance, the most powerful ec-clesiastical organization ever convened in England, was compelled—we use the term advisedly—in de-ference to the awakened British sentiment, to rescind its own resolution, which virtually admitted slaveholders to Christian fellowship with our churches. That which so signally failed in the corporation

es. That which so signally failed in the corporation has subsequently been sought to be accomplished in the individual. A specimen of the attempt to smuggle the excommunicated into the church over the wall, instead of by the open door, has recently been made by two of our leading religious organizations—the Congregational Union and the London Missionary Society—in the person of the Rev. Dr. Pomroy, Secretary of the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions. The chairman of the first named organization not only gave to the rev. gentleman 'the right hand of fellowship,' but selves; they acquire property; they show an honorable desire to improve their condition, and that of their children. We have been assured that, in Philadelphia, and we know the same to be true of this act of Christian fellowship accorded? To a recreast Anti-Slavery man; once a member of the creast Anti-Slavery man; once a member of the Philadelphia, and we know the same to be true of this city, their proportion of the taxes for schools and the poor considerably exceeds the amount paid for colored schools and paupers, so that they actually influence of the Annas and Caiphas of the United

the child-theft justifying missionaries, the representative of whom they have so warm y embraced: We have sent our missionaries to all quarters of the globe; but how shall they tell their heathen the globe; but how shall they tell their leathen converts the things that are done in Christianized America? How shall our missionaries in Mahometan countries hold up their heads, and proclaim the superiority of our religion, when we tolerate barbarities which they have repudiated? A missionary among the Karens, in Asia, writes back that his course is much embarraseed by a suspicion that is afloat among them, that the Americans intend to steal and sell them. He says, 'I dread the time when these Karens will be able to read our books, and get a full knowledge of all that is going on in our country. Many of them are very inquisitive now, and often ask me questions that I find it very difficult to answer.' It is evident that in fraternizing with this pro-slavery representative, the Eugdifficult to answer.' It is evident that in fraternizing with this pro-slavery representative, the English organizations have had respect to nothing but the wool, without caring aught about the real nature of the animal by which it is assumed. Albert Barnes departed from Presbyterian orthodoxy in his views of the federal headship of Adam, and of the propriety of imputing his sin to all his posterity. The church hurled its fercest demunciations against the arch-heresiarch, as it did also against Dr. Lyman Beecher. Well might his daughter say, 'The Bible declares of all such'—church members—that they are temples of the Holy Ghost; that they are members of Christ's body, of his flesh and bones.' Is not the doctrine that men may lawfully

they are members of Christ's body, of his flesh and bones. Is not the doctrine that men may lawfully sell the members of Christ, his body, his flesh and bones, for the purpose of gain, as really an heresy as the denial of the divinity of Christ? and is it not a dishonor to Him who is over all, God blessed for ever, to tolerate this dreadful opinion, with its more dreadful consequences, while the smallest heresies concerning the imputation of Adam's singre pursued with eager vehemence? Certainly not, in the opinion of the Congregational Union and the London Missionary Society, who must have come to the conclusion practically arrived at by the American churches—'For a man to teach that there are not churches—' For a man to teach that there are not three Persons in the Trinity is heresy. For a man to teach that all these three Persons authorise a system which even Mahometan princes have abolished from mere natural shame and conscience, is no

We regret that a press of engagements prevented the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society from admitting the topic of American slavery either in their resolutions upon the platform, or in the report read on Saturday last. We rejoice, on the other hand, in the establishment of the London Emanci-pation Committee, which has undertaken to attempt the work which the Broad-street Society has not the work which the Broad-street Society has not time to attend to properly—of warning the public against wolves in sheep's clothing.

On Saturday last, an influential meeting of friends of the Anti-Slavery cause was held at the residence of Mr. F. W. Chesson, 19, Harpur street, Bloomsbury, for the purpose of considering the propriety of forming an Anti-Slavery Committee. George Thompson, Esq., formerly M. P. for the Tower Hamlets, was unanimously called upon to preside.

Hamlets, was unanimously called upon to preside.

Mr. Chisson opened the proceedings by stating the reason why the meeting was called together. He said that several friends of the Anti-Slavery cause, with himself, had long felt the need of some properly constituted body in London which should diffuse information on the slavery question, more especially in its American aspects. No existing organization in this part of the country supplied that want; and in proof of that statement he need only refer to the anti-slavery meeting held at the London Tavern that day, at which only very slight reference was made to the subject of slavery in the United States. There were important questions, such as the agitation in favor of the Personal Liberty Bill, and the noble stand taken by Dr. Cheever against the pro-slavery

and desire to improve their condition, and that of several remaind of the Anti-Shavey means that the several remaind of the Anti-Shavey and the control of t

AR IN ITALY. It is out, the clergy, who it, are ever found hus, in Austria we eligious institutions remement, just as they ico, whilst in France ving to their respectiving to their respectivity them to bestow-filligerents can't both muon concurrence of

EFORM. thin a few years been medicine, no one will mown that the study or ages lavished upon medicines, have failed ctations of the public, ctations of the public, ctations of the public, ctations of the public, the perhaps one-fifth of minishing the geantity, such a change can uffering invalids, inich should dispense d substitute a system the would harmonies asses, without the risk. For the accomplish-

reene located in Bes-eatment was brought and his sphere of use-hic friends viowed his and his practice was two of their medical terms. That he was seeases was admitted; that he was able to tumors. To convince uncess, he published ach cases, giving the a persons who were used, so that any on-halness. He also pre-s they were removed.

cause of humanity, creased that it became the from the details of his services available his services available plying for treatment, which was formed actice was crude like upon the Indian systemonising with natusoff the country, we dand successfully of the human family, atteide of poisonous drugs, we dand successfully of the human family, atteide of the extest ution, or the number early all are familiar markable operations set favorable results, their lesson. They and the basis of such upon experience, and upon experience, which is nuclearly and the Secrofula, Liver Comease, Dropsy, Femals tomach, Bowels, and arious other disease, versant with the fact, is Institution which evaluation and the proceedings of the minds.

d is here appended, is d is here sp, and is an honor to to which her citizens of the vast amount fferers throughout the with which the invalid of its practice in the

MASON, Vice Pres. Physicians.

Institute, where year case is preferable; but all prin aggravated and control with medicions substanted with medicions substanted from amounts of the control with medicions, as obtained from amounts of the control with the cont

that exclusively of a moral and religious character. that exclusively of a moral and religious character. The American abolitionist, when he came to this country, sought neither their silver or gold. He asked for no direct interference on the part of the Government, or of the mere politicians of this country; he sought only their sympathy, and the expression of that sympathy through the medium of resolutions at public meetings, of articles in the periodical press, and of action on the part of religious bodies in relation to corresponding organizations in America. The work he had to do was simple and bein not give facts illustrative of the present actual to give facts illustrative of the present actua on of slavery in his own land;—to tell who condition of slavery in his own land;—to self who, amongst those who professed anti-slavery sentiments, were most efficiently promoting the cause, and were most entitled to recognition and confidence;—to tell them who, amongst those who come to this country from America, deputed to its conferences, associations, and assemblies, and were invited to speak at tions, and assemblies, and were invited to speak at the annual and other public meetings, were worthy to be trusted and believed as genuine abolitionists; and who, amongst them should be suspected, oppose, ed, or denounced, either as slaveholders, the delend-ers of slavery, the apologists of slavery, or as men in their own country justifying or excusing the con-nection of the Churches of America with the system of slavery. The Committee he hoped to see formed might be able to render to such anti-slavery mission-aries very valuable assistance in the way of originat-ing meetings in London; of giving them introduc-tions to various parts of the kingdom; of making known to them the state of anti-slavery feeling at the time, and of the matters most requiring attention known to them the state of ministrery results at the time, and of the matters most requiring attention and elucidation; and of securing to them such conveniences and facilities as a stranger necessarily required. Mr. Thompson concluded by saying that, should a Committee be formed, he would, if a memshould a Committee be formed, he would, it a mem-ber of it, do all in his power, both in London and the provinces, to advance its objects; and he knew it would gladden the hearts of his endeared friends, Mr. Garrison and his noble coadjutors, to learn that the principles and spirit of the American Anti-Slavery Society had found a local habitation

and a name in the city of London.

The Rev. W. H. Bonner, minister of Trinity Chapel, Southwark, made some interesting state-ments with a view to show the need of an active anments with a view to show the need of an activities ti-slavery movement in this country. During his residence at Birkenhead, he had been surprised at the residence at Birkenhead, he had been surprised at the apathy, and even the hostility, of the people both there and at Liverpool, with regard to the unti-slavery movement. His surprise considerably diminished when he found that, not only was there an intimate business connection between Southern planters and Liverpool cotton-brokers, but that the latter in many cases made advances before the crops were ripe, or even planted, and held mortgages upon slave property as security for their money. He had been property as security for their money. He had been greatly disappointed with the anti-slavery meeting held that day. But slight allusion had been made to the slavery question in America, and not one word had been said about Dr. Pomeroy, the agent of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign

of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions—a notoriously pro-slavery institution. He would most cordially take part in the proposed committee, and lend it his best assistance. (Hear, hear.) The Baron de Pradine, the Haytian Minister, while fully recognizing the importance of the West India labor question, urged the still greater importance of the slavery question in America. There the battle had still to be fought, whereas in the British West Indies it had been both fought and won.

West indies it had been both fought and won.

After some further discussion,

The Rev. W. H. Bonner proposed that the ladies
and gentlemen present do hereby constitute themselves into a committee, to be called 'The London
Emancipation Committee,' with power to add to

The BARON DE PRADINE seconded the resolution which was unanimously adopted.

M. Lespinasse, Secretary of the Haytian Legation moved resolutions which were seconded by Professor Allen, of Dublin, and passed unanimously.

Mr. W. Farmer moved the next resolution:—

That this committee tenders its warmest congratu-lations to the Baron de Pradine, upon his appointment as Haytian Charge d'Affaires to the Court of St. James's, and would express its fervent wishes for the stability and permanent prosperity of the free colored Republic which he represents, and its satisfaction in the knowledge that the recent revolution was charac-terized by the most praiseworthy forbearance on the part of those who effected it, and without the effusion, in the hour of structle and ultimate triumph, of the part of those who effected it, and without the children in the hour of struggle and ultimate triumph, of the mallest amount of human blood, or any other act of

The LLANDDROST ROCHUSSEN, of Surinam, seco ed the resolution, and spoke in terms of admiration of the progress which the Haytian people had made under circumstances of great difficulty. The resolution was unanimously carried.

The BARON DE PRADINE, in returning thanks, said that he had found much ignorance in this country respecting the progress which Hayti had made in morals and education during the last five-and-twenty years. In proof of its rapid improvement, he might state that whereas in 1827 there were only 20 marstate that whereas in 1827 there were only 20 mar riages annually in the capital of the island, Port-au Prince, in 1846 there were 995 in that one year Prince, in 1846 there were 995 in that one year; and while the schools were in 1813 only 11, and 1 college, there were, in 1844, 63 schools and 6500 pupils. It would delight his countrymen to know that such kind wishes had been expressed towards and so just a view taken o cent revo tion. (Hear, hear.)

The Rev. W. H. Bonner moved the following reswhich was seconded by Mr. F. W. Cho and carried unanimously :-

That this committee having received through Miss Johnstone, and from other sources, information reling to the present position of the Rev. George Cheever, D. D., and the Church of the Puritans New York, of which he is pastor, arising out of the fidelity and intrepidity with which Dr. Cheever has fidelity and intrepidity with which Dr. Cheever has rebuked the pro-slavery tendencies of the American Churches, and being desirous of promoting the object for which Miss Johnstone is now on a mission to this country, resolves to adopt measures to convene, at an early day, a public meeting, at which the claims of Dr. Cheever and his Church to the sympathy and aid of British Christians may be stated, and means be adopted to convey the expression of that sympathy to the United States.

Mr. Chesson moved, and Mr. William Craft, formerly of the United States, seconded the following resolution, which, after some highly complimentary remarks on the part of the Chairman, was ously adopted

That the committee would embrace this its first op-portunity to express to Miss Sarah P. Remond, nov-present, its congratulations on her arrival in this coun-try, and on the success which has attended her labor in England and Ireland during the last five months The committee would also assure her of their earnest sympathy with her in her anti-slavery efforts, and would bespeak for her the confidence and co-operation of the friends of the slave in every place she may hereafter visit during her stay in this cou

Miss Remond said—It may not be inappropriate on my part, as the representative of three millions and a half of slaves in the United States, who cannot speak for themselves, to say—I thank you.

Mr. George Thompson, 1, Fentiman's road, Sc
Lambeth, was then elected Chairman of the C cted Chairman of the Committee; Mr. Dennis McDonnell, 65, Pentonville-road, Treasurer; and Mr. F. W. Chesson, 19, Har-pur street, Bloomsbury, Hon. Sec. The meeting then adjourned.

From the London Auti-Slavery Advocate for June DEATH OF MR. JOSEPH STURGE.

The principal British newspapers have notice with expressions of more than ordinary regret an respect the death of this gentleman, who expire respect the death of this gentleman, who expire suddenly in his house at Edgebaston, near Birmin bam, on the morning of May the 14th, it is suppo-ed from disease of the heart. He has been for to last twenty-five years one of the most conspicuous and munificent of British philanthropists. On the abolition of British West Indian slavery, and the abolition of British West Indian slavery, and the substitution of a system of apprenticeship for a period of seven years, it was soon found that this project was likely to prove a failure, as it admitted of much of the tyranny of slavery, unrestrained by the motive of self-interest which frequently prevents the slaveholder from injuring his 'property.' Indeed so much gross injustice and cruelty immediately resulted, that the interference of British abolitionists, who watched with deep interest and solicitude the great experiment of enancipation, was soon loudly called for and prouply afforded. Mr. Sturge visited the West Indies himself, for the purpose of personalthe West Indies himself, for the purpose of personally investigating the real state or affairs, and on his return home he took an active passing. return home he took an active part in the agitatic which resulted in the total addition of the appren-ticeship system, and which was greatly promoted by his counsels and his purse. His activity as a mem-ber of the Peace Society, of which he was President at the time of his decease, his efforts to promote the

reformation of juvenile criminals, his great personal reformation of juvenile criminals, his great personal and pecuniary labors to alleviate the sufferings caused by the wanton and cruel ravages of the British cruisers on the coast of Finland during the bostilities with Russia, and his ready munificence on behalf of any scheme for the good of mankind which met with his approval, are so generally known, that no addition to what has been already said respecting him in so many quarters is required from us. But as editor of a paper devoted to the abolition of American slavery, and as being from profound conviction in full unity with the principles and mode of action of the American Anti-Slavery Society, we feel bound to say that the powerful social influence of action of the American Anti-Slavery Society, we feel bound to say that the powerful social influence of Mr. Storge has for nearly twenty years been opposed to the uphill efforts of one of the noblest associations for the benefit of mankind which has ever existed, and that to his hostility may be attributed much of the areaty and icorpance respecting the

year 1833, he found in Mr. Sturge a warm friend and active fellow-laborer in his endeavors to attract the attention of the British people to the subject of American slavery and more expecially to the peers work of breaking the fetters of the millions w American slavery, and more especially to the necessity of cistinguishing between bona fide efforts for its overthrow, and the hypocritical pretences of the groaning in the bondage of chattelism, whose unuterable worns are still crying unto Heaven for redress, of promoting the interests of the colored race and the good of Africa, had engaged in a Quixotic scheme for clearing the United States of its free liberation and rescue there is no possibility of the freethe good of Africa, may engaged in a cutavity scheme for clearing the United States of its free colored inhabitants, and thus at one stroke freeing the slaveholders from their hated presence, and furnishing Africa with missionaries of Christianity and civilization. When Mr. Garrison first commenced his single-handed labors at home, and raised his united that the commenced of the commence of the compromising standard of emancipation, his watch-word being 'SLAVERY IS A SIN, AND AS SUCH SHOULD word being 'SLAVERY IS A SIN, AND AS SUCH SHOULD the usual price.

BE IMMEDIATELY ABANDONED,' he labored under the delusion that this self-evident truth had only to be Eloquent Addresses, from distinguished speakers defusion that this self-evident truth had only to be forcibly presented to all Cristians, and especially to all Christian ministers, in order to secure universal acceptance. But he was speedily undeceived. Single-minded and uncompromising himself, he had not reckoned on the powerful influence of those maxims are the place abundantly affords, will occupy the day. Among the speakers expected are Ww. LLOTO GAR-RISON, WENDELL PRILLIPS, THOS. W. HIGGINSON, EAST, PONSON, A. T. FONSON, C. MAS. J. RISON, C. MAS. J. RIS reckoned on the powerful influence of those maxims of ambition, expediency, and self-interest by which sects, like all other human institutions, are controlled. The result was, that as he had resolved that he 'would not equivocate,' that he 'would not retreat a single inch,' and that he 'would be heard,' run from Boston, Worcester, Mi retreat a single inch,' and that he 'would be heard,' he persevered in his agitation, and in his incessant calls upon sects and parties to square their practice with their principles, and was speedily regarded with general execration by clergy and politicians as an insidel, a traitor, and a disorganizer, who, for the sake of pursuing an unattainable phantom, was willing to discredit religion, and throw the policy of his country into confusion. It was only the other day that Miss Sarah P. Remond was in like manner detailed. The same of the s country into confusion. It was only the other day that Miss Sarah P. Remond was in like manner dethat Miss Sarah F. Remond was in the manner de-nounced as an infidel by some Methodists in Water-ford, because she stated well-known facts respecting the pro-slavery course of the American Methodists; and the Leeds Young Men's Anti-Slavery Society were reported as a handful of infidels by Bishop were reported as a handful of infidels by Bishop Simpson and Rev. Dr. McClintock on their return to America, because they had ventured to expose the pro-slavery position of those Rev. gentlemen at home, while they were travelling in England under false colors as abolitionists—as nearly all the American clergy who travel in England do. This evil reputation of infidelity has adhered to the most eminent and the most persevering of the abolitionists ever since. Continually obliged to expose the mean, shuffling, and criminal course of the American shuffling, and criminal course of churches and clergy in reference to slavery, the retort is always ready that the abolitionists are infidels and enemies to religion. Such a charge is far more easily made than answered to the satisfaction of that large and shallow class, who regard sectarian and clerical corporations as identical with religion—and who cannot perceive the noblest and most effective nanifestations of true piety in lives of practical, self-denying devotion to a God-like, however unpopular, enterprise for the best interests of the human race. If purity of life, unstained by the imputation of immorality or meanness, joined with a determined assertion of the right to think for themselves on re-

assertion of the right to think for themselves on re-ligious subjects—freely conceding that same liberty to others—do not recommend the abolitionists to the respect of those whose respect is worth having, where shall we go for people to esteem? However, this is exactly the position of the abolitionists—and it is one which Mr. Sturge was unable to appreciate. When Mr. Garrison with several of his friends and When Mr. Garrison with several of his fr is and condjutors visited England a second time in 1840, as delegates to the World's Anti-Slavery Convention, which was held in London in that year, Mrs. Lu-cretia Mott and some other female delegates from the American Anti-Slavery Society, were refused ad-was the formation of the London Emancipation mission on the pretence that the presence of women on equal terms in such an assembly was contrary to Society—Mr. Thompson being elected Chairman of it on equal terms in such an assembly was contri-British usage. Mr. Garrison and others declin enter the Convention from which some of his ablest and bravest coadjutors were excluded, and shortly after some American delegates, who have been hardly heard of in their own country as abolitionists ever since, travelled through England under the of Mr. Sturge, in company with Mr. Scoble, at that time Secretary of the British and or other capacity, and who may seek to exercise an Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, and who has also long since ceased to be known in connexion with the anti-slavery cause. Their tour was professedly for the purpose of promoting the abolition of American slavery, but was to a great extent employed to spread is to disfellowship those who deem it their first duty to untrue and malicious insinuations, injurious to the reputation of Mr. Garrison and the usefulness of the American Anti-Slavery Society. The results of this American Anti-Slavery Society. The results of this on the character and extent of slavery generally, on the character and extent of slavery generally,

American Anti-Slavery Society. The results of this circumstance have been the deadness, indifference, and ignorance, respecting the whole subject of American slavery and the efforts for its abolition, which are so remarkably prevalent in England, and no where more so than amongst the members of the associations auxiliary to the 'British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society 'which keeps an office and maintains a staff at 27, New Broad-street, London.

During all these years which have intervened between the 'World's Anti-Slavery Convention' in 1840, and this present year 1859, the American Anti-Slavery Society has steadily held upon its course, notwithstanding an amount of disheartening apathy, misrepresentation, and opposition, such as few if any philanthropic efforts have had to show forth the hollowness of seets and parties, and to withstand the terrific force of a hostile public opinion which no where prevails with such unrestrained power as in the United States. None but remarkably vigorous minds, or those in whom intense conviction supplies the place of natural vigor, would have sustained such a struggle. It was not the least painful part of their experience to find that men who had attained a high place in the public estimation.

II. To collect and diffuse authentic information upon the character and extent of slavery generally, but with especial reference to its existence and aspects at the present time in the United States. IV. To render, according to their ability, assistance to deserving fugitives slaves, who, duly recommended, may visit this country as the representatives of their oppressed race.

VI. To cornel or discussion auxiliary states and societies throughout the United Kingdom, and also with the American Anti-Slavery Society, and such other bodies abroad as may have the same objects in view.

VI. To extend a welcome to all Visitors to their labors in behalf of the slave.

VII. That this Committee shall hold on each returning Anniversary of the Abolition of British Colonial Slavery, a Public Meeti viction supplies the place of natural vigor, would have sustained such a struggle. It was not the least painful part of their experience to find that men who had attained a high place in the public estimation in England—such as Joseph Sturge—were unable to see through the mists raised against them by bigotry and popular prejudice. The result was inevitable, that their efforts against the giant evil of their country have been so much the more difficult under the constitution of the professors of religion and in America, and of many of the most aders of Exeter Hall in England. Howpatrioti eminent leaders of Exeter Hall in England. However, although in England they have had to rely chiefly upon the aid of a few men and women but the little known to the public, their claims to sympathy and assistance are increasingly recognized, and the names of the leading American abolitionists are rapidly becoming household words in the popular enr. It is remarkable that all the modes of operation of the American Anti-Slavery Society are purely educational and moral. They object to the formation of a political anti-slavery party, so long as all the angle of the deceased. It is the same a superior of the deceased. It is the same and the same are thought to find many purchasers among the numerous friends and patrons of the deceased. It is the same a political anti-slavery party, so long as all the national standards of political action are founded upon tional standards of political action are founded upon a Constitution which recognizes slavery, and until the public sentiment of the Free States at least is so the public sentiment of the Free States at least is so far changed that it shall be opposed to slavery, and not favorable to its continuance on the plea of keeping good faith and unity with the slaveholders. The but they are all deserving the closest attention. The abolitionists are opposed to violence in the promotion of their object. They are eminently peace men. Many of them are even non-resistants, founding their principles on the precepts of the Sermon on the Mount. Yet it is very remarkable that they have men with the save of the sermon Mount. Yet it is very remarkable that they have met with some of their greatest discouragements in England xom the members of a sect—the Society of Friends—which at its commencement was every where misrepresented, hated, and bitterly persecuted as anarchical, fanatical, and heretical, and of which the founders only succeeded in conquering the public obloquy and dislike by purity of life, and an obstinate adherence to their own standards of right in faith and practice.

The Meetings At Workester have, we underfaith and practice. faith and practice.

IF All that is stated in the foregoing article is present time. Charles L. Remond has true, and justice to all parties requires the record to be them the last two Sundays, and done good service to the cause by his ability and eloquence. Next Sundayslistic and the cause by his ability and eloquence. qualities and large-hearted philanthropy, was strange- day, July 3d, A. T. Foss will be in attendance with ly one-sided and perverse towards the American Anti-S. S. Foster and Joseph A. Howland. The meetings Slavery Society, and did much, directly and by con- are held at Brinley Hall, in the afternoon and eve-

The Liberator

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS. BOSTON, JULY 1, 1859.

Turning away in disgust and shame from th profligate and hypocritical celebration of the Fourth OF JULY, which generally characterises the day, let

The friends of impartial liberty and univ much of the apathy and ignorance respecting the American Anti-Slavery Society which unfortunately prevail on this side of the Atlantic.

When Mr. Garrison first visited England, in the FRAMINGHAM, on MONDAY, July 4th, (under Anti-Slavery Society.) to consecrate the day to the work of breaking the fetters of the millions who are liberation and rescue there is no possibility of the free dom and perpetuity of the American republic.

An arrangement has been made with the Bosto nced and Worcester Railroad Corporation to convey persons to and from the Grove, on the direct line ar various branches connecting therewith, at about half

EDMUND OFFICEY, CHAS. L. REMOND. A. T. FOSS. WM. WELLS BROWN, E. H. HEYWOOD, Rev. U. M.

Special trains of cars, for the Grove, will be run from Boston, Worcester, Millbury, Milford, and

Boston, to the Grove and back, 70 cts. for adults, Worcester, " " 35 ets. for children Milford and Milford Branch, Northboro' and Marl-

boro', Natick, Needham, Ashland, Cordaville, South boro' and Westboro', to the Grove and back, 50 cts. for adults, 25 ets, for children. Grafton, to the Grove and back, 60 cts. for adult

Returning, leave the Grove at 5.45 o'clock, P. M. The House at the Grove will be open for Refresh

In case of rain, the meeting will be held in Waven ley Hall, opposite the Rail Road Depot, at South Framingham.

FRANCIS JACKSON, WM. LLOYD GARRISON, SAMUEL MAY, Jr., HENRY O. STONE, CHARLES A. HOVEY,

.Committee

LONDON EMANCIPATION COMMITTEE No sooner than he is restored, from a long and very -bearing a faithful testimony and diligently laborin in behalf of the oppressed and disfranchised working classes in England, and the enslaved millions in th United States-acting upon the principle of universal brotherhood, and in the spirit of disinterested benevolence. May his days be long in the land!

It will be seen, by referring to our first page, the an influential meeting of friends of the Anti-Slavers Society-Mr. THOMPSON being elected Chairman of it Amongst the objects to which the Committee will direct its attention, are the following-namely,

I. To guard the public of this country against th unwarranted assumption of an Anti-Slavery chara-ter by men of Pro-Slavery tendencies and connection who may visit Great Britain, whether in a delegate

LIKENESS OF DR. GAMALIEL BAILEY. By a singu

stand, been continued through five Sundays to the

SPASMODIC LEGISLATION.

House of Representatives voted to adopt a Personal Liberty Bill—134 to 101—making it unlawful to arrest, imprison, or carry out of the State any fugitive slave—the penalty for the first offence being imprisonment in the State Prison not less than five years, and ment in the State Prison not less than five years, and for the second during life. The next day, the House seem in haste—some of them seem in haste—to an

that this bill be indefinitely postponed. It may seem tions. Congress has as much power to determine the singular, Mr. Speaker, and gentlemen, in this stage, that I should make the motion I do, since the circumstances under which this bill has been brought before the House are not perfectly known to me. But, Mr. Speaker, I feel that it is a duty which I owe to my own government—that it was a corps of sapper and miner self-respect to oppose, by ell means, and with whatever influence I have, or may have, the passage of
this bill. I entertain so high a respect for the Comto the day of his death, he warned his country against mittee from whom it emanates, that I cannot doubt the encroachments of that Court. While I could not vote for the bill in its present influenced in bringing it before the House, but I have an intimation, from one or more members of that Committee, which convinces me that their judgments have stitutional. I acknowledge allegiance to the Constitunot been the judgments of the majority, or that Com- tion of the United States, and that I am bound by it mittee could never have subscribed to the policy, the and the laws of the United States; but, at the sam instice, or the right of that bill. It introduces a doc-trine and sets up a policy which I think most dan-trine and sets up a policy which I think most dangerous to be introduced into any State of this confed-eracy. alarm upon the encroachments of the central power of this government, and the tendencies of the times to

of this government has provided a tribunal for the I believe that the States of this Union have a righ proper adjudication of such questions, and that that to protect their own citizens against any law that may is the tribunal of last resort. There is no safety for beenacted to deprive them of their civil rights. us as a State, or as a government, if we allow ourselves shall probably vote for the motion to postpone indenever did lend myself to such a doctrine when it was idea that we have no right to question any decision of to say whether that law is constitutional or not, and I would to an opinion of an equal number of me disobey it, and suffer the prescribed penalty; and that we might not raise this exciting topic of debate at many of us here, in New Hampshire, would not hesitate this time, when other matters are waiting our con one moment to choose, were the alternative presented sideration. to us. But we should do the one or the other with- Mr. BRYANT, of Concord, (the Speaker,)-I a in rebellion against the laws of the United States. impolicy of forcing such a bill through the House. Whenever this subject can be reached in a proper do not understand that I have taken the position, o press my opinions upon the merits of the fugitive nying our right to question, or to entertain opinion lature will approve of this bill. The only apology for attach to these decisions, then I differ with him it upon earth is, that it may be regarded as an expres- toto, beginning, middle and end. I do not endors Hampshire is an idle dream, which no intelligent man it at any time or place. can for a moment entertain. The Constitution of the They both stood upon the impregnable groun-United States, and the laws passed in pursuance there- which I stand upon to-day, of asserting the right of of which are judged constitutional by the Supreme every co-ordinate branch of government to construe Court of the United States, are, I understand, the su- the Constitution, equally with the Supreme Court. preme laws of this land, any enactment of a State to And when nullification reared its hydra-head in South the contrary notwithstanding. Therefore, if we should Carolina, Andrew Jackson took the ground that the attempt to enforce such a law as is here proposed, we decisions of the Supreme Court, and the laws of Conshould be placing ourselves in direct antagonism with gress, were binding upon the sovereign States, upon the general government. I see no wisdom in this law, the legislatures, and upon the people. If this be not The people of this State are not prepared for, and do sea, with a lee-shore of rocks at hand. I believe in not believe in revolution. They believe in obedience no such doctrine. So long as the Fugitive Slave Law to the government and the laws, and in that sober remains unrepealed, having the sanction of the Susceond thought of the people which corrects all erpreme Court, although it does not bind Congress or rors. They believe in the enlightened, civilized sen- the Executive, which are co-ordinate branches, it does timent of the people, in that moral sentiment which is bind individuals and State legislation. Therefore, rolling in here in New Hampshire, in the Northwest, while I am glad the gentleman from Lebanon agrees and on the fertile and flowery prairies of the distant in the propriety of postponement, I repudiate his West, and all over every part of our country, which is doctrine as fully as he does mine. righting the public sentiment of the nation, and Mr. Smith, of Manchester, said he did not want his rill, but a few years hence, place all legislation at the motives misconstrued. He was willing to have this

what they deem to be an unconstitu

that it is impolitic, unwise, and unconstitutional.

him. The subject was brought before the Committee might find their way into this State. This propose of these men at least admitted that the bill was in diwhich this House had sworn to support; but they chargeable with nullifying the laws of the States? contended that, believing the Constitution of the United States to be wrong, they were justified in tramp- their own hands. all when great questions of right are in issue—that the the bill. He spoke of the legislation of other Str on the Committee doubted the propriety of bringing cisions in celebrated fugitive slave cases, the bill here, and why it was reported he did not Mr. Shirler, of Andover, said he only desired to know. He trusted the New Hampshire Legislature correct the statements of Mr. Smith. The petitioner was not yet so steeped in madness and fanaticism as to at the hearing referred to this bill distinctly when oath of God upon them to commit perjury. Even fa-natical Massachusetts, which went down to the depths of 'isms,' and stood side by side with South Carolina thought the Republicans would do well to abandon in repudiating her obligations to the federal govern- Eli Thayer, and go in for wiping out slavery in blood ment—even Massacuusetts refused last session to per- Mr. Pillsbuny, of Henniker, referred to the repeal jure herself with this bill. It was too black for Mas- of the old personal liberty bill, which he held sachusetts; they should not stain the reputation of done by order of the South, because it was being used New Hampshire with it. It was midnight treason, there to the damage of Gen. Pierce. Judge Morton

peech to oppose the bill.

motion to indefinitely postpone the bill had been urged upon grounds that I could have endorsed, I should not have risen in my place to make any remarks on and annul all the Acts of Congress inconsistent with ment; but, sir, when reasons are given which my vote family' settle it themselves. ment; but, sir, when reasons are given which my vote family settle it themselves, might seem to endorse, I cannot remain silent. The doctrine advanced this forenoon, that the Supreme this bill—it was too broad in its provisions—but he could not assent to all that had been said against it

And, for myself, I will be no more bound by the de-

backed down' from its 'higher law' position in the following cowardly and disgraceful manner.

The bill for the protection of Personal Liberty came feelings of humanity and brotherly love, that I feel to be a support of the protection of the prot mp on its passage to a third reading.

Mr. BRYANT, of Concord, (the Speaker.) I move preme Court is the sole judge of Constitutional ques-

I am one of those who do not believe that it is the steal power from the many, to deposit with the few. right of the Legislature of any single State to pass ul- I see power slipping away from the people gradually, timately and finally upon the constitutionality of a and centering in the Supreme Court of the United law of Congress. I believe the wisdom of the framers States.

to tread upon the dangerous ground of nullification. I finitely, but I shall do so distinctly repudiating the promulgated from the South, and I never will when the Supreme Court of the United States, or law of the it comes from the North. I know there is a law to-day upon the national statute book directly in conflict stitutionality of the Fugitive Slave Law, and attach with this bill, and all its provisions. It is not for me no more importance to a decision of that Court than whether I, as a citizen of New Hampshire, will render obedience to it or not, because every citizen may kind. I had hoped that the matter might have been choose for himself whether he will obey any law, or postponed quietly at least till the next session, and

out complaining, or at least without raising a hand glad, Mr. Chairman, that we do not differ as to the form, and at a proper time, I should be willing to ex- that any other gentleman has taken a position of deslave law, but most certainly I think that New Hamp- upon the correctness of decisions of any court or trishire has never yet taken a final step in this direction. bund in the land. But when the gentleman goes New Hampshire may well pause upon the threshold further, and says he places no more reliance upon the of that door through which she is solicited to pass. I decisions of the Supreme Court than on the opinions of do not believe the sober second thought of the Legission of the indignation with which the people of New any such doctrine here or elsewhere: I never did, and Hampshire look upon the fugitive slave law. That I never shall. I utterly deny that Thomas Jefferson the fugitive slave law can ever have any force in New or Andrew Jackson, or either of them, ever endorsed

see in it nothing but mischief, nothing but the the true doctrine, upon what an uncertain sea are we vorst policy which could be adopted by the State. drifting ! We are drifting at large upon an unknown

Capitol of the land on the ground of moral sentiment matter postponed. He introduced the first petition and moral right. That is what the people of New for this bill as he would for a dissolution of the Union, Hampshire believe in ; not in resisting by the bayonet for he believed in the sacred right of petition. He unwise act of Congress; or I do not read aright the contravention of the Constitution of the United States popular sentiment of this State. For one, I say, I be- The bill was not before the Committee until after the lieve in nothing like these violent measures, and can- hearing. He was inclined to think the bill is not in not suffer this bill to pass without my solemn protest all respects conformable to the Constitution; but if against it. In all its length and breadth, in every prorision, line and syllable, I dissent from it, believing amended. This debate would have the effect of show ing that the Republican party was the true Union Mr. Firen, of Manchester, desired to offer an amendment, but it was not in order, pending the motion to 'Kingdom of South Carolina' as a disunion State, yet his party voted with that State for President. The Mr. Shirley, of Andover, said he fully concurred South disregarded the federal laws against the slavein the remarks of the gentieman who had preceded trade, and some of the recently kidnapped African on petitions, numerously signed, and among those who law would, if passed, be a protection to them. He appeared before the Committee to urge the matter were referred to the divisions of the Democratic party or Parker Pillsbury, Isaac Case and Andrew Foss. Two the subject of slavery in the Territories. If the States rect violation of the Constitution of the United States, ral government, was not the government equally

ling it under foot. They said the Constitution of the Mr. GREENLEAR, of Portsmouth, was hardly willing United States would do well enough in little matters to consider this subject in a serious light, and doubted of interest among us, but ought not to be observed at whether the Committee was in earnest in reporting higher law, so high as to be above oaths and above on this subject, and reminded the Republicans that honor, ought to be observed rather than the lower law of the Constitution, and laws of the land. He washed bill, and afterwards repealed it on the ground that it the hands of every Democrat in the House of this was unconstitutional. He proceeded to argue that neasure. He understood that even the Republicans this bill is unconstitutional, quoting various legal de-

these gentiemen, and with the they admitted that it was contrary to the Constitution

and the blackest perjury.

of Georgia, came on to see it done, and sat in the galMr. Mason, of Moultonboro', proceeded in a written lery, and overlooked the calling of the roll by which peech to oppose the bill.

Mr. CRAGIN, of Lebanon-Mr. Speaker, if this Gen. Jackson, 'for the Constitution as I understand it.'

this occasion. If the argument used had been that this act. He felt like protesting against the Repubnot properly consider this subject-or I might say old friend Foss. This was, in his opinion, the most any subject—and that in our little State of New Hamp-shire, there is no pressing occasion for any bill of this so, because he would not transgress the rules of prokind, I should have quietly voted for the postpone-

tion, either of the State authorities or the people, I even by Republican members. He believed that the repudiate and deny. I hold that the Fugitive Slave law is unconstitutional, and the most repudiate and deny. I hold that the Fugitive Slave Law is unconstitutional, and I take occasion here atrocious enactment that ever disgraced a nation. No man in this house would undertake to carry out its party, as a party, considers that law unconstitutional, inhuman provisions. The Supreme Court could not their memory shall glow like the clear light of sign.

hind his opinion of the Constitution; and he what Democratic friends, if they intended to be bound by the decisions of the Supreme Court, and was to become of their platform of popular ty? They had made squatter sovereignty speech while out on the stump, which were as full of in and nullification as any speeches in favor of this is

The Supreme Court will soon declare that Company The Supreme Court and account that Companies support slavery in the Territories. Would in Democrats of New Hampshire be bound by such a facision? In conclusion, he moved that the bill be h on the table. Lost. Mr. Chaoin, of Lebanon, said he thought the b

was unconstitutional, but it was not to was unconstitutionality of an act of Congress, or is correctness of a decision of the Supreme Court, The vote was taken on postponing the bill indefini

ly, and declared to be carried in the affirmative. Mr. PARKER, of Wolfborough, demanded the pa and nays, and the roll of the House was called ing : Yeas, 277; nays 18. So the bill was indefin ly postponed.

LETTER FROM A. J. GROVER EARLVILLE, La Salle County, II My DEAR MR. MAY :-

It has been a long time, since I have communication or co-operated to any worthy extent, with the frink of the American Anti-Slavery Society in the greats good work which they are so energetically and fail. fully carrying forward. I regret very much that the should have been the case, on account of the gud which I have lost, as well as the good I might han done, however small in amount; for I shall free h gard the time in which I was associated, in a hand way, with the Anti-Slavery friends, as the most post able period of my life.

But I hope, if you have not forgotten me altogether that you have not entertained, for a moment, the im that I might have lost myself, and have been print up by some piratical craft of Church or State mi had forgotten my old friends, and the cause which so ardently espoused in my boyhood. For, hoteld, standing this long silence, isolation from the abilian ists, and inactivity on my part, it has been a penidal recuperative experience and anti-slavery growth b me; and, though living in one of the most produ very communities in northern Illinois, I have minuted ored to exert, upon all occasions, in season and out of season, by word and deed, a positive anti-slavery in fluence. I have for five years kept constantly apa my table, in my office, in a conspicuous place, a plaof Anti-Slavery Tracts, such as you have been deril

When I first came to live in this town, for you ago, I came very near 'getting thrashed' by a mi democratic friend for making an anti-slavery speed At that time, there was not, to my knowledge, a ingle abolitionist besides myself in town. A minning pro-slavery, whiskey democracy was the best and mh type of politics, and a single old School Prelytria Church, of the most hunkerish character, had charge of the spiritual and religious interests of the people Now we have a large Republican majority in political a free church where anti-slavery is preached mi prayed every Sunday, and which was occupied by Mr. Foss last winter, and which can be used at any time for anti-slavery lectures; and, what is best of all w have five subscribers to the Liberator, who are also subscribers to its principles.

We were very glad that the Executive Committee were able to send Mr. Foss to Illinois last winter. Although the condition of the roads was such, most of the time, as to prevent as good attendance upon hi meetings as would otherwise have been the case of his labors must have a marked influence in preparing the way for the organization of a State Society, suri iary to the American Anti-Slavery Society, which w hope will not be delayed longer than the conin in my opinion, by your agents, to the organia of auxiliary Anti-Slavery Societies to the America If our organizations were complete in every State in every county of the Free States, we should be able secure and concentrate a greater amount of support pecuniary and otherwise, which is now comparation unfelt, or wasted upon Republican campaigns forth lack of a more worthy object. A great deal is left by not being at hand to receive when there is a realises

The \$350,000 annually paid into the America Tract Society shows the importance and utility of com-plete and universal organizations, of being ready to take what there my be a willingness to give. I m vel aware of the first requisite, to have the anti-shree sentiment to organize; but, in a practical point to put abolitionists into, as fast as they are converted for they generally come out of some pro-slavery orgazation, and there is great danger of their going back, if

their is no better to receive them. I really long, when I read the notices of year On ventions, to be with you at those gatherings to m and hear the noble men and women, who, with nee sant labor and great sacrifice, are spending their little in the cause of truth and human freedom. I reason and almost worship them; and when I remember the I may not be permitted to see them again on sell, and that others, perhaps again 'the manliest of ye al. may be called soon to follow our lamented friends Ellis Gray Loring, Arnold Buffurn, and Charles I. Hovey, to that mysterious life beyond the grave, B) hope well nigh fails me; for who-ah! who can nat good their places?

But I must close. Enclosed please fied twenty to lars, the amount of my pledge to the American And-Yours truly. Slavery Society. A. J. GROVIE.

TWO PHASES OF SPIRITUALISM. The following paragraph appeared, editorially, the last number of the Banner of Light, (a paper mainly devoted to Spiritualism,) which, from its out mencement till now, has made 'light' of the wrapp and sufferings of those who are groaning in the South ern house of bondage :-

Frederick Douglas, publisher of a reform until newspaper in Rochester, N. Y., is rather seren, in his last issue, on Spiritualists, because they do a plunge head and shoulders into his favorite morning. plunge head and sin rabid Anti-Slavery. 'militans' attitude, aims a blow only at one buse of error; while Spiritualism, in an titude, aims a blow at all error.

This is the very cant of those clerical trimmer th oppose and decry every specific reform upon the plat that ' the gospel' is the grand instrumentality for the

redemption of the world.

Very different in spirit is the following extract of letter from Mary F. Davis, wife of Andrew Jacobs Davis, dated Waukegan, Ill., June 9, and published in the last number of the Spiritual Telegraph:

We regretted not having been in New York ! We regretted not having been in New and represent the Anti-Slavery and Woman's Rejia societies claim, and must ever claim, our sincerest, and, as far as possible, our heavy co-operation of the result of the resul brave — while human souls, environed with fleshme blood, and throbbing with tender human sympathe are thrust like cattle upon the auction-block at the South, and human souls, bearing the should-be sore form of wife and mother, are crushed under the learn hand of legal and domestic despotism in the Northhow should the heart of every Stimitvalist responsible of the strength of the in glad and grateful sympathy t

JULY THE

Do you not su you say are so we neet with great · Oh yes,' ans course they do, a in my day.'
. Very likely; ittle, and see if y years, any thing t rage that you rem the last four years The pleasant la

was tugging at he

ind her fore fin Come, said I erted that I do south; that they hat the slaves far powerful mem · Your question med, as she di on the sofa, and c attitude of es brought up in Ve housework, and tory. Being a quages, and at eight to help me to go to as not rich, but menty-two I left and a pretty good nen went to Brat met Mr. Warder ted. I became the South, enj rocure, and the · My husband i e says he canno hat they wish, b not an equivale

e how he can b ink they are be we don't see ! is is irrelevant · Your question not remember whipping of a higher Peace, and the nce against the ent at the exc removed, and nly a few red ody. The child and a fine impose son in the tow er own brothers hild ought to be · Now, said sh

Hannah, put dow autiful spring ot talk with the ch black deeds Just after I cam , Hannah)-one he lived in a sp ity, and was cour mond ring. T ree its loss cres old. Miss Julis in her casket or no one knew wh mother and siste ese, and had of After all due s p and questions fair. Col. Stro told her, in the did not find it,

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as so incoheren on their minds th mediately orde she acknowledge use, was a bru re, that no man the poor girl v Oh! my God They brought she had done wit any knowledge of and starved till out again and que Miss Julia's diame

Stross's men. Ti Hannah, and he o her mother wh in her indignatio mind, for which carcely less sever But, to make with a husky vo rously, 'Myra, a lied, and the old the clothes line, i dead child.

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What was do Nothing, of o face. Col. Stron three times its v verseer, but did se thought a gr 'And yet you er off than if fre What else car

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ULY 1.

he thought the bill not treason to ques. preme Court g the bill indefinite. e affirmative. demanded the year

GROVER. Salle County, Ill.

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ANDREW JACKSON

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in New York to be especially which Woman's Rights , our sincerest incarty co-operations of African slaves in this blood-unties," which by all on the home of the home of the human sympathic, in the home of the human sympathic, in the home of the human sympathic, in the home of the he should-be ascreaded under the heavy ism in the North-instructura respond the brave efforts of these oppressed the home and deeds of Phillips, and Ably treatly have they are they

Tolegraph :-

a truly, A. J. GROVER.

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se was called, result

and her fore finger. Come, said I, 'tell me what it is. You have as. come, sand i, the stand the people of the outh; that they are misrepresented and belied; hat the slaves fare well and are happy. Now, there is powerful memory asking for utterance, and—'
'Your question has put me to thinking,' she ex-

THE LOST DIAMOND.

my day. Very likely; but suppose you tax your memory

itle, and see if you can find in all your experience in England, which you say lasted twenty-five New nagana, that will match the first scene of out-

years, any tuning these was that make it is seene of out-

the last four years in which you have sojourned at the

outh.
The pleasant lady hesitated; a cloud passed over

the fair smooth brow. Evidently, a painful thought

her fair smooth orow. Evidently, a paintal thought

and twirled the crimson tassel of her double gown

BY MRS. P. D. GAGE.

net with great cruelty and wrong?

laimed, as she drew her delicately slippered feet up a the sofa, and clasped her arms about her knees, in sititude of easy confidence. 'I was born and rought up in Vermont. At fifteen years of age, I grew dissatisfied with what seemed the dull routine of housework, and went to Lowell, and entered a factory. Being a quick, ingenious hand, I made good tory. Deing and at eighteen had laid up enough on interest to help me to go to Mount Holyoke to school. Father was not rich, but he did what he could for me, and at was not two I left the institution with a good name and a pretty good education. I soon got a situation her in my native State, taught two years, and hen went to Brattleboro' to spend a vacation. There I met Mr. Warder, who was, as you may guess, captivated. I became his wife, and have spent four years in the South, enjoying every luxury that wealth can procure, and the highest degree of happiness that the most devoted affection can bestow.

My husband is kind to his slaves to a fault: but he says he cannot bear to deprive them of any thing that they wish, because he feels that all they demand is not an equivalent for their labor. Still, he does not see how he can better their condition, and I try to think they are better off than if free. You see how it s; we don't see how we can help ourselves. But all is irrelevant to the question under discussion.

Your question sent me back into the past, and do not remember any thing worse that ever happened in the neighborhood where I lived than the severe whipping of a hired girl. My father was Justice of the Peace, and the woman who committed this offeace against the peace and majesty of the good State of Vermont was brought before him, and I was resent at the examination. The little sufferer's dress was removed, and, though but one night had passed, only a few red marks were found upon the little The child was taken from the inhuman wretch, and a fine imposed which was heavy to bear, for the woman was poor. I do not recollect now that a single person in the town took sides with the woman; even or own brothers consured her severely, and said no child ought to be bound to her, for it was sure to com

Now, said she, tet me tell you a tale of horror Hannah, put down those curtains, and shut out this beautiful spring sunlight. I feel as though I could not talk with the glare of light in my face, when such black deeds are to be told.

Just after I came South-(you may go to the kitchen, Hannah)-one of the daughters of Col. Stross, who lived in a splendid mansion just outside of our city, and was counted the richest man in town, lost a diamond ring. The ring was of great value, and of course its loss created great excitement in the house-hold. Miss Julia remembered distinctly having laid it in her casket on a certain evening, after a ball, and no one knew where she kept those things but her other and sisters, and her maid Myra, a pretty mulatto girl of about sixteen. Myra was very fond of ress, and had often spoken her praises, in most lavish erms, of the sparkling gem on Miss Julia's finger.

After all due search had been made, she was called m and questioned, but denied any knowledge of the affair. Col. Stross, who was called a hard master, told her, in the most peremptory manner, that if she did not find it, she should be punished for her carelessness in allowing her mistress's things to be stolen. as she had nothing else to do but take care of them. This so frightened the poor girl, and her language pherent, that on their minds that she was the culprit, and she was amediately ordered to the yard, to be whipped till she acknowledged her guilt. The overseer of the lantation, which lies some three miles from the ase, was a brutal man, (my husband says they all are, that no man but a brute will take such an office.) to the poor girl was tied to the post and whipped till

Oh! my God, what wretchedness!' I exclaimed. They brought her to and asked her to tell what she had done with the diamond, but she still denied my knowledge of the matter: and she was locked un and starved till the next day. And when brought out again and questioned, she denied having touched Miss Julia's diamond. Another whipping more severe han the first followed, and when they took her from the post, she was one gore of blood, from her neck to her heels. Hannah's husband was one of Colonel Stress's men. Then my husband bought him to please Hannah, and he told us all about it. She was carried to her mother when in this state, and the old woman a her indignation gave the overseer a piece of her mind, for which she got a 'slashing' as they call it,

But, to make a long story short,' said the speaker, with a husky voice, and her hands twitching nerrougly, 'Myra, after a week of delirium and fever, died, and the old woman hung herself with the end of the clothes line, in her own cabin, by the side of her

The fair browed lady had a heart, for she laid her head in her hands, and wept convulsively. I did not weep. I had heard too many such tales of sorrow;

but I sat silent, with an aching at my heart-strings, that tears would have relieved. When the burst of feeling had subsided, she rais

Was nothing ever heard of the diamond,' asked I. Yes, nearly a year went by, and Miss Julia had ocsaion to wear the same rich, blue velvet dress, that had been the admiration of all the company at the aferementioned ball, when, putting her hand in her pecket, lo! the diamond ring!'

Now she remembered distinctly, that her ring was too large for her finger, and not wishing to pull her giove over it, she had slipped it into her pocket, Weary with the fatigue of the evening, and crazed with the flatteries of the hour, she had forgotten the circumstance, and only remembered having put it into her casket on the evening before."

What was done about it?

Nothing, of course; very few heard of the matter for no one had seen Myra whipped that had a white face. Col. Stross swore the diamond had cost him three times its value, and threatened to turn off the everseer, but did not. Miss Julia felt pretty bad, for the thought a good deal of her maid; but she soon lourished her diamonds as gaily as ever."

'And yet you say they are kindly treated, and bet-

What else can I say? God help me-I have not dength enough to say aught else." [Extract from Notes of Travel.]

AN ANTI-SLAVERY CHURCH. WORCESTER, June 24, 1859.

Do you not suppose that many of the slaves, whom on say are so well treated, in the main, oftentimes Oh yes, answered my fair-haired friend; of one they do, and so do your poor laboring classes the North. I have known some very cruel things

of Christian charity; we could not withdraw from all connection with sinners without taking ourselves out of the world, and we must not try to do too much.

The resolutions were ably, boldly and clearly sustained by the mover, Mr. Sprague, by S. R. Heywood, and W. Allen, with some others. It was really refreshing to hear the clear and bold argumentation of the strongest anti-slavery sentiments and action by in the strongest anti-slavery sentiments and action by the strongest anti-slavery sentiments and action by these young men, and to see how nobly they stood these young men, and to see how nobly they stood the steamship Arago, intending to make a tour in the steamship Arago, intending to these young men, and to see how nobly they stood every test and met every point, utterly refusing any compromise, or toning down, affirming their desire and determination to know the right, and then to do it, regardless of consequences; to make clear their separation from slaveholders and their abettors, if it took them from the communion of every other church, or from this church itself; and, if need be, to discipline any member of this church who should sustain the American Board of Missions, the Bible Society, the Tract Society, or any other organization that should be shown to sustain slavery; to disfellowship all such preachers as Dr. Adams and Dr. Lord, and all such as should recognize them as Christians.

kind,—betrayed the moment when his spirit took its departure. An infant, wearied with play on a Sumand Nussa has just been commenced by two colored men of the United States, Mr. Robert Campbell and Dr. Martin R. Delany. It was at first proposed to have this company consist of five persons, but, after months of effort, the means obtained were found in-

from which the above extracts are gleaned, makes the following mention of Edmund Garrison Draper, who died at Cape Palmas last December :-

DEATH OF GAMALIEL BAILEY, ESQ.

Morester, June 24, 1859.

Friend Garrison:

I make haste to inform you that we have at last an anti-slavery church; thoroughly and consistently too, as far as its resolutions are concerned. The following resolutions were presented by Homer B. Sprague, the accomplished Principal of our High School, at the annual meeting of our Salem Street Church in this city, and discussed at that and two succeeding meetings had by adjournment for that purpose; when they were, last evening, after the fullest discussion and explanation, unanimously adopted:

Whereas, American slavery is the 'sum of all villanies'; therefore,
Resolved, That we remounce all church association, connection and fellowship with slaveholders, and with all who in any manner knowingly and persistently uphold or countenance slavery.

Resolved, That we remounce all church association, connection and fellowship with slaveholders, and with all who in any manner knowingly and persistently uphold or countenance slavery.

Resolved, That we remounce all church association, connection and fellowship with slaveholders, and with all who in any manner knowingly and persistently to food and man.

Resolved, That all laws for the support of slavers are injuitious, and therefore not morally binding.

Resolved, That our prayers and sympathies are with those Christiana now imprisoned at Cleveland, Ohio, for their noble conduct in rescuing a fugitive slaver from the man-stealers; and that we honor them for their fidelity to God and man.

Resolved, That so long as Jesus Christ, in the person of the slave, is forced to perform unpaid labor upon Southern plantations,—is sold upon the auctionable of the slave, is forced to perform unpaid labor upon Southern plantations,—is sold upon the auctionable of the slave, is forced to perform unpaid labor upon Southern plantations,—is sold upon the auctionable of the slave, is forced to perform unpaid labor upon Southern plantations,—is sold upon the auctionable of the slave, is forced to perform unpaid labor upon Southern plantations,—

voice, and yield all their indiuence to destroy the abomination; and the individual or the church that intentionally fails to do this must be treated by uses none of His.

These resolutions are clear, explicit and sweeping against the sinners, and, if actually put in force, will show one church to be, in so much, a Christian body, worthy of the name, which is an anomaly among the churches of this land.

Some opposition was made to them, and substitutes were proposed that condemned the sin, while they let the sinner stand as a Christian. These failing to be received, the opposition tried to amend them ys striking out of the first the words 'association' and 'connection,' but this failed also.

The opposition was led openly and boldly by Charles White, (State Auditor,) on the ground that the resolutions were impracticable and impossible, as if carried out, they would cut off every other church in the city and in the State, if not in the denomination; and this church could not maintain its existence on such a basis. He was willing to denounce the sin, in the severest terms, but when he came to deal with the sinner, he desired to deal cautiously and gently; and it would not do to try to separate from all 'connection' with them; it would be impracticable and disastrous.

The pastor of the church, 'Merrill Richardson, who has heretofore preached and talked strong antist; and the cautioned them against too rashly making specifie application of general principles—it was difficult, and decarding practical application of his teachings; it was apparently rather more than he had bargained for; and he cautioned them against too rashly making specific application of general principles—it was difficult, and needige great cautions, prudence, and abundance of Christian charity; we could not withdraw from all connection with sinners without taking ourselves out of the world, and we must not ry to do too much.

The resolutions were ably, boldly and clearly sus-

preachers as Dr. Adams and Dr. Lord, and all such as should recognize them as Christians.

When they came to vote for the resolutions, seriating, fifteen of the forty members present, (in a church of two hundred members,) voted for them, and as none dared to vote nay, it was called, of course, a unanimous vote.

Mr. Richardson, seeing that the resolutions were sure to pass, cautiously said, that of course they could bind no one's conscience by adopting the resolutions, neither could they have any expost facto effect, as the action of present members, who had joined under the old rules, and on the past basis.

eldest son was with him, and attended upon him with all a son's fond solicitude, but he probably had no other acquaintance on board with the exception of Mr. Raymond. He susfered some inconvenience by being obliged to descend two pairs of stairs to his room. Occasionally a couch of cushions was made for him upon deck when he became fatigued,—but this made him too conspicuous for his taste, and he seemed uneasily fearful of attracting attention to himself as an invalid. His strength continued to fail, and on Thursday, 2d inst., from stopping too long upon deck, he took coild, which kept him to his room the next day. Otherwise he seemed about as usual through that day and Saturday, and on Sunday morning seemed even better—saying that he had slept unusually wall add felt streamptoned and refreshed. He took church could adopt no new rule that could bind the action of present members, who had joined under the old rules, and on the past basis.

If this construction prevails, these resolutions are of course of small worth, and had better not been passed. But we shall see.

Charles White, seeing their passage to be inevitable, consoled the opposition by saying that the resolutions could do no harm, as nothing could or would be done with them; they would not affect their relations with other churches at all, and six months hence it would hardly be known.

J. A. H.

P. S. June 27.—The intention of Mr. Richardson to respect the resolutions of this church is exemplified by the fact that he yesterday put Rev. Mr. Post, the pastor of a church of slaveholders in St. Louis, into his pulpit!!

J. A. H.

AFRICA.

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AFRICA.

AFRICA.

A new exploration to be made in Yoruba and No. No. 1 and No. 2 and No. 2

months of effort, the means obtained were found inadequate, and only two have gone.

Mr. Campbell left the United States in April, via
England, and is to meet Dr. Delany,—who sailed
from New York in the bark Mendi,—in Liberia, or at
Lagos on the Coast of Africa.

Dr. Delany leaves with the purpose of learning and
reporting the real facts as they exist in Africa, and
with the hope of hereafter aiding the African Colonization Society to found a new nation near the river
Niger.

The bark Mendi was not chartered by the Colonization Society, but by a firm of colored men, long res
ident in New York, Messrs. John D. Johnson, Joseph
H. Turpin, and Charles H. Dunbar, who have formed
a copartnership for African trade, and taken out a
large eargo. a copartnership for African trade, and taken out a liberal men and women of all parties—literary persons, artists and distinguished foreigners—were in the habit of attending them.

PERSECUTION OF THE METHODISTS IN TEXAS.

following mention of Edmund Garrison Draper, who died at Cape Palmas last December:—

'We have known Mr. Draper from early childhood. His father, Mr. Garrison Draper of Forrest street, Old Town, well known as an honest man and thriving shopkeeper, early destined his son for Liberia, and educated him accordingly. After obtaining a preparatory education in Pennsylvania, he entered Dartmouth College, in Hanover, N. H., and passed through his friends, he decided upon the profession of law. Charles Gilman, Esq., one of the Board of Managers, and a retired member of the Baltimore Bar, very kindly tendered him the use of his library, and consented to give him private instruction. Not having advantages of attending the courts in this city, (Baltimore,) he spent the last few months of his study in the office of Charles Story, Esq., in Boston, and through his kindness enjoyed all the advantages of students of his profession in that city.

Previous to his embarkation, Judge Lee, of the Superior Court, after an examination, gave him a certificate to the effect that his legal acquirements were very respectable, and, were it not for his color, would entitle him to admission to the Baltimore Bar. * He was of an amiable disposition, very modest and retiring—a good student, possessing a sound and discriminating mind.

The great Marble Palace Hotel, on Fifth Avenue, opposite Madison Square, New York, is nearly done, at a cost of \$1,144,000! and will be opened Aug. 1.

again; for as the bloodhounds howl for the blood of the fugitive slave, even so do these flends of oppression thirst for his blood! What a spectacle is here. An aged minister of our Lord Jesus Christ, of unblamable life, who has served for a number of years as presiding elder in Missouri, Arkansas and Texas, who served as representative in the last General Conference, and who, for many years, has proclaimed the unsearchable riches of Christ upon the frontier, that he is to be hunted down and murdered without the slightest provocation, except that of being a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church on slave territory.

—Central (St. Louis) Christian Advocate.

Among the many restoratives which nature has supplied to relieve the afflictions of humanity, there is no more favorite one for a certain class of diseases than the 'medical gum' of the Wild Cherry Tree; but however valuable it is, its power to heal, to soothe, to relieve, and to cure, is enhanced ten fold by scientific and judicious combination with other ingredients, in themselves of equal worth. This happy mingling exists in that 'Combination and a form indeed' Of medicine known as

Central (St. Louis) Christian Advocate.

13F It was our privilege to spend the last Sunday at the pleasant home of our friend Aaron M. Powell, in Ghent, Columbia Co. He lives under the same roof with his parents, a sister and younger brother. Upon a part of the home farm he has entered quite extensive harvest please promise of extensive harvests at an early day. In the out-door occupation which his business affords, Mr. Powell has found a delightful remedy for the bodily weaknesses which impelled him to relinquish the work of an anti-slavery lecturer, in which, for some years past, he has rendered valuable service to the cause. Though no longer able to do the work of a field hand in that cause, he will serve it actively in the vicinity of his residence, where he is very highly esteemed, and by occasional lectures in more distant places. Even now he is engaged, by correspondence and otherwise, in an effort to flood the next Legislature of the Empire State with petitions for the enactment of a law for the protection of the fugitive slave. In this work, moreover, he has the active sympathy and aid of his sister, a graduate of the State Normal School, an excellent teacher and a warm-hearted abolitionist. There is no more beautiful region in the whole Empire State than that in which they live. The Cattekill mountains present, from this point, one of the grandest natural pictures we have ever seen.—Anti-Slavery Standard.

Accularized of the Mattendard Intelligence of the State Normal School, an excellent teacher and a warm-hearted abolitionist. There is no more beautiful region in the whole Empire State than that in which they live. The Cattekill mountains present, from this point, one of the grandest natural pictures we have ever seen.—Anti-Slavery Standard.

Accularized Of Cuna. Says the National Intelligence.

Accularized National Acculations and the same possibility of the truth of the above statement, Mrs. Rowe having been an inmate of our family.

Acquisition of Cuba. Says the National Intelligencer,—' Recent intimations have reached us from many quarters, both public and private, to the effect that our late Minister to the Spanish Court, Mr. Dodge, on his recent return to this country, has very unequivocally avowed the opinion that any attempts to induce the Government of Spain to alienate this valuable dependency for a pecuniary consideration, however great, are destined to prove abortive under the present temper and disposition of the Spanish Court. This intelligence, we may add, but confirms the sober judgment of all who have been in a position to acquire correct information on this point; and coinciding, as it does, with what might have been antecedently inferred from those motives of pride and interest which it does, with what might have been antecedently in-ferred from those motives of pride and interest which prevail in Spain no less than among ourselves, we should think that it deserves to receive some little con-sideration at the hands of those who, after persuading themselves that Cuba is desirable, have rather prematurely jumped to the conclusion that it is equally at-

Two DAYS' WORK AT MAGENTA. The two days battle of Magenta swept from existence and placed hors du combat more than twice the standing army of the United States. The whole regular army of the Union numbered, on the 1st of last January, 12,943 men, of all ranks, from general officers down to privates. Making every allowance for exaggeration, the losses on both sides must have been between twenty-

losses on both sides must have been between twentyfive and thirty thousand.

The cost of maintaining the armies on both sides
must now be immense. One writer says that the
French army alone consumes \$600,000 a day.

The French Government has already sent 10,000,000
cartridges to fially, so that this one article alone has
given work to 3,000 horses. Such an enormous mass
of ammunition for the rifles now in use will give a
terrible idea of the power of destruction possessed by
the French troops.

the French troops.

Among the commanders in the Austrian army is Count Nieperg, the son of Marie Louise. A rencontrebetween him and the Emperor of the French would

be singular enough.

Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte distinguished himself in the recent battle of Montebello. He has been In the recent battle of Montebello. He has been placed in a post of danger since the occupation of Italy by the French, intentionally, as is supposed, since he is not regarded with favor by the Emperor. He is the grandson of old Prince Jerome by his American marriage with Miss Patterson, and his mother was Miss Williams, of Baltimore.

Miss Williams, of Baltimore.

**To Kossuth, it will be seen by the Anglo Saxon's news, left England for Italy on the 7th, after having had an interview with the French Ambassador in London. Time works wonders. It is but a few years ago that the French Government would not so much as permit the great Magyar to set his foot on its soil! Now he may not only go to France, but before he goes, he is the recipient of diplomatic courtesies extended to him by a Franch Minister.

TEMPERANCE. The friends of temperance in Jeffer TEMPERANCE. The friends of temperance in Jefferson, Ohio, lately held a meeting to consider what should be done to stop the sale of intoxicating drinks in that place. A committee of gentlemen and ladies was appointed, with the venerable Joshua R. Giddings at its head, to wait on all those engaged in the traffic, and to endeavor to persuade them to comply with the law. The efforts of the committee proved successful; the dealers surrendered their stock of liquors on being paid therefor, at the same time agreeing to sell no more, and the fiery liquids were spilled in the street.

The Somebody asks the editor of the Hyannis Messenger if the clergy of Hyannis and Cape Cod, generated.

ally, have 'spoken out' on the kidnapping case. He intimates that he has not heard any thunder of that sort. We do not think it belongs to the clergy this way to say much about the matter; but how the Hy-

tents: O, Israel: —101d.

The subject of Medical Education for Women has desire.

The subject of Medical Education for Women has been so long before the community, that it seems not been so long before the community, that it seems not accident was caused by the washing away of a culvert, and the consequent throwing of the train from the track. The scene is spoken of as intensely horrible. Among the names reported, we find of New England people the name of Charles Scherman, of Boston, wounded; E. A. Gurley of Addison, Vt., not injured. We notice only these two names from New England.

The subject of Medical Education for Women has been so long before the community, that it seems not necessary, now, to argue its importance, but merely to present its claims. The expenses of a Hospital are mecessarily very great; and, in order that the experiment may have a fair trial, all persons interested must feel it their work to aid promptly; and we trust that ample means will be placed in our hands.

Sewing Societies are invited to assist in furnishing rooms. Donations of articles, such as cloth, bedding, the trial from the consequent throwing of the train from the track. The subject of Medical Education for Women has been so long before the community, that it seems not necessary, now, to argue its importance, but merely to present its claims. The expenses of a Hospital are mecessarily very great; and, in order that the experiment may have a fair trial, all persons interested must feel it their work to aid promptly; and we trust that ample means will be placed in our hands.

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Hon. George Hood, of Lvnn, died of apoplexy, in Worcester, Monday evening last. He was a Democrat, and was once run as candidate for Lieutenant Governor. He was for several years a member of the House of Representatives, and of the Senate from Essex county. After the establishment of Lynn as a city, he was elected Mayor, but has of late entirely withdrawn from political life.

DEATH OF PETER YORK, THE STATE PRISON CON-VICT. The notorious Peter York, confined in the State Prison on a life sentence, for the murder of James Norton at the corner of Richmond and North (then Ann) streets, Boston, was found dead in his cell in the old prison on Saturday morning. His feet were crossed, and his hands lay on his breast; his countenance was strangely life-like, and everything about the whole body indicated a transition from life to death without a struzgle. York was sent to the to death without a struggle. York was sent to the State Prison, March 13, 1845.

IF Ex-Senator James of Rhode Island has gone to St. Petersburg, to exhibit a patent gun, the destruc-tive capabilities of which he desires the Russian gov-erament to have the benefit of, without unnecessary

Jenny Lind recently gave a charity concert in London, which was not advertised, and only the aristocracy were admitted by special invitation. The receipts were \$6,000. She was in full health, and sang with all her old power.

Nathaniel Ray Greene, the last surviving son of Major General Greene, of the revolution, died at his residence in Middletown, Conn., last Saturday, aged 79 years.

The Philadelphia Inquirer says:—'Rembrandt Peale and Thomas Sully, the eminent Philadelphia artists, are engaged in painting each other's portrait. Mr. Joseph Harrison, a wealthy and liberal gentleman of this city, originated this enterprise, and has commissioned each of the venerable artists to do this service for the other. Mr. Peale has recently entered upon his 82d year, and this month Mr. Sully will be 76."

The Mobile Tribune confirms the report that a cargo of slaves were recently landed on the Florida coast, and says that some of the barbarians are not now far from Mobile.

Of medicine known as

om Mrs. A. Boutwell, Plymouth, \$1; B. F. Burgess, Hanover, 1; R. W. Henshaw, Boston, 5; John Warren, do. 7 50; Mrs. R. Williamson, to redeem pledge, 1; A. Stanwood, New Bedford, to redeem pledge, 10; R. I. Hinton, Kansas, 2,

o, from A. H. Buck, Koxbury, to redeem pledge, 4; D. B. M., towards new sign-board, 50c; from Atlas and Bec, 4 87; for overcharge, 37c. From Treasurer of National A. S. Subscription Anniversary, for donations from friends in England By hand of S. May, Jr .-

rom J. Flood, Florence, 50c, David Hinck-ley, Barnstable, 5; Mary G. Chapman, to redeem pledge, 20; C. B. M'Intire, Reading, 3; Alden Sampson, Charlestown, 5, From Mrs. H. B. Draper, Hopedale, balance

of pledge, By hand of S. May, Jr.— From Edwin Thompson, to redeem pledge, 5, Mrs. E. H. Porter, Treasurer Reading A. S. Society, 12 31; Jacob Leonard, East Bridgewater, to redeem pledge, 5; N. Allen, Shirley Village 1,

By hand of S. May, Jr .or collections and donations at New England A. S. Convention,

By hand of Sallie Holly for collections—

By hand of Sallie Holly for collections— Worcester, \$18 38; Cherry Valley, 3 73; Charlton, 6; Davenport, 8 21; Manches-ster, 6; Woonsocket, 11; Portsmouth, 35 60; S. Newmarket, 4 07; Dover, 14 65; Rochester, 4 38; Great Falls, 18 66; Bradford, 1 63; South Reading, 3 43; Ashaway, 6 73; Westerly, 5 12; Mystic Bridge, 9 50; Providence, 11 68; Newport, 13 24.

Mystic Bridge, 9 50; Providence, 11 68; Newport, 13 24, 2d from H. Abbot, Amherst, to redeem pledge, 5; D. B. Morey, Malden, 10; J. B. McRea, Boston, 2 12; Susan Allen, Stoneham, 2; Rev. H. Blieby, Barbadoes, 10; Timothy Davies, Framingham, to redeem pledge, 20; Mrs. A. Libbey, Chelsea, 3,

SAMUEL PHILBRICK. Treas. Mass. A. S. Society. Brookline, June 20, 1859.

eminently qualified for the position. It will be opened in June, in the House on Springfield Street, built against kidnapping on the Cape. When the ministers really want the approval of that tool of the slave-power, it will be time indeed, for all of us, to get down on our marrow-bones, and shout, 'To your tents! O, Israel!'—Ibid.

be sent directly to the Hospital, in Springfield street. Books for Patients' Library will be extremely wel-

Subscriptions and donations in money may be sen othe Treasurer of the Executive Committee,—Mrs.

2. M. SEVERANCE, care of the Atlantic Bank,
Boston,—or to either of the Managers.

By order of the Executive Committee,

MANAGERS. Mrs. DANIEL SAFFORD,
Mrs. E. D. CHENEY,
Mrs. DANIEL C. EDDY,
Mrs. OTIS EVERETT,
Mrs. ABBY W. MAY, Hollis street,
Mrs. JEROME MERRITT,
Mrs. A. A. MINER,
Miss M. J. PARKMAN,
Mrs. EFEDERICE, TUDOR Miss M. J. PARKMAN,

Mrs. FREDERICK TUDOR,

Mrs. GEO. W. BOND, Jamaica Plains,

Mrs. GEO. R. RUSSELL,

Mrs. T. C. DELANO, New Bedford.

Mrs. F. B. DURFEE, Fall River,

Mrs. J. K. PALMER, Cambridge,

Miss LUCY GODDARD, Roxbury.

Mrs. C. M. SEVERANCE,

Mrs. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE, Andover

Mrs. T. C. UPHAM Brunswick Me. Mrs. T. C. UPHAM, Brunswick, Me. Mrs. JOEL W. WHITE, Norwich, Ct. Resident Physician, M. E. ZAKRZEWSKA, M. D. Boston, June, 1859.

A. T. FOSS, an Agent of the Massachuse Anti-Slavery Society, will speak at Worcester, Sunday, July 3.

EF ESSEX COUNTY.—The annual meeting of the Essex county Anti-Slavery Society will be held at Danvers Port, Sunday, July 10. C. L. REMOND and A. T. Foss will be present as speakers. Whosoever will, let him come.

CHARLES L. REMOND, President.

Moses Wright, Secretary,

All communications for the undersigned should be sent to Leicester, Mass.

SAMUEL MAY, Jr.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

A compound remedy, in which we have labored to produce the most effectual alterative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sorsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the follow-ing complaints:—

ing complaints: - SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS, ERUP-

ing complaints:—
Scrofula and Scrofulous Complaints, Erurtions and Eruptive Diseases, Ulcers, Pimples, Blotches, Tunois, Salt Rrew, Scald Head, Syphiles and Syphiles and Syphiles and Syphiles and Syphiles and Superistantial Disease, Droff, Neuraldia or Tic Douldurur, Debilit, Dyspersia and Indicesting, Erystfelas, Rose or St. Anthony's Fire, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from Impurity of the Blood.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, cruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where

blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this pabulum of life disordered, there can he no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else.

During late years the public have been mialed by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete cradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO. LOWELL, MASS. Price, \$1 per Bettle; Six Bettles for \$5.

Aver's Cherry Pectoral has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

Aver's Cathartic Pills,

Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Eryappelas, Heddache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Sakn Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Price, 25 cents per Box; Five boxes for \$1.00.

Price, 25 cents per Box; Five boxes for \$1.00.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named farmish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC, in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand ATER'S, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

All our Remedies are for sale by

THEODORE METCALF & CO., BREWER, STEVENS & CUSHING, Boston BROWN & PRICE, Salem;

H. H. HAY, Portland ; J. N. MORTON & CO., Concord, N. H. Sold by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine every

NEW AND USEFUL BOOKS. MESSRS. POWLER & WELLS,

308 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Have recently Published,

HINTS TOWARDS PHYSICAL PERFECTION. Illustrated. \$1.

NEW RURAL HAND-BOOKS, embracing The House, The Garden, the Farm, and Domestic Animals-in one illustrated volume. \$1 50. HAND-BOOKS FOR HOME IMPROVEMENTS : How to Write-How to Talk-How to Behave,

and How to Do Business. One vol. \$1 50. THE NEW ILLUSTRATED HYDROPATHIC ENCYCLOPÆDIA-the most complete work on the subject. \$3 00.

THE ILLUSTRATED FAMILY GYMNASIUM-Applied to the development of Body and Mind.

Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS have all works on Physiology, Phrenology, Hydropathy, and the Nat-ural Sciences generally. For sale in Boston by D. P. BUTLER, 142 Washington street.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL

CONTAINS portraits of Dr. W. A. Alcott, D. B. Simmons, M. D., and Robert Allyn; Letter to a Dyspeptic; Organization, Life, and Mind; Remarkable Retribution; Self Esteem; Practical Phrenology; Self-Reliance; Longevity among English Quakers; Importance of Sleep; Formation of Opinions;

Woman.
Young men, and others, who would 'Rise in the World,' and make the most of themselves, should read this Journal. Only \$1 a year. Address FOW-LER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New York, or

J. R. ANDREWS. Gilder, and Picture Frame MANUFACTORY,

No. 34 BEACH STREET, (Near Washington Street,) BOSTON.

PICTURE FRAMES made of every variety, plain and ornamental, for Oil Paintings, Engravings and Photographs.
Gilding, in all its branches, executed with meatness ond despatch.

Oil Paintings cleaned and varnished.

Old Frames handsomely re-gilt.

A28 6w*

WORCESTER WATER-CURE.

DR. SETH ROGERS, being about to return from Paris, where he has spent several months in medical observations, will resume, after July 1, 1859, the medical superintendence of this Institution. May 27. 3m

WILL BE PUBLISHED. On Saturday, June 18th,

A FULL Report of the Woman's Rights Meeting at Mercantile Hall. For sale at URBINO'S, 19 Winter street, Boston.

Booksellers and others are requested to supply themselves from him.

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W. JACORS,

10th, 1859, a Esq., Editor of

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Slavery and F

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PEILLIPS.

EVE

POETRY.

AN APPEAL TO AMERICAN PREEMEN. Fourth of July, 1859. AIR-America

Sons of the boasted free, Who prize your liberty 'Bove Southern trade; Look to your fathers' graves, Filled by your country's braves ;-Be ruled no more by knaves, You've masters made.

Light up again the fires Once kindled by your sires In Freedom's cause : Where has that spirit fled Which moved those heroes dead, Before which tyrants sped, 'Mid loud huzzas?

Let all who would be men, By deed, and tongue, and pen, Join hand in hand : Swear that on Pilgrim soil, Where hardy freemen toil, The tyrant's power to spoil, They'll firmly band.

Let all who join in the prayer-Here, Lord, a place prepare For Freedom's home : Where sleep our honored dead, Ne'er may a despot tread, No traitor lift his head— The good time come! Boston, June 21, 1859.

For the Liberator TO THE LATE CHARLES F. HOVEY. We mourn thy absence, yet believe That somewhere thou are blest;

Thou'rt aiding the opprest. I know that perfect harmony Pervades wise Nature's plan. Therefore thy rounded soul e'en now

If there are human hearts that grieve,

Must work for fallen man. Thou wore, on earth, a brighter crown Than ever kings had known; The gems were each a noble deed,

And, O! how bright they shone! If goodness fills the soul with joy, Thou must be happy now, As Peace, with white, pure wing of love,

So let me live, that when friends bear This body to the grave, My deeds have blest my fellow-men "Tis all I ask or crave. Richfield, N. Y.

Is folded on thy brow.

DANIEL HITCHINGS From the Painesville Telegraph

LINES Presented with a Contribution of One Cent, for the Fourth of July Celebration in Painceville

> BY DR. DANIEL MANN. Here, take my penny-thus I pay My scot for Independence Day. This paltry coin of metal base My just proportion overpays, For all the glory of our 'Fourth'

But since your cause I thus befriend. Let me advise how you shall spend-Long since I learn'd this rule by heart, · Fools and their money quickly part.' Therefore, your folly to prevent, I give my counsel with my cent.

First, sort and reckon up your cash, Rejecting buttons and such trash, Your doubtful bills and pewter dimes May come in play some future times ; So, keep them in your private purse-

Next, in three parts divide the sum To purchase powder, herrings, rum; In thirst and drunkenness and noise, A hundred fools will point the spot Where powder may be cheaply got; A hundred drunkards all around Will show the shops where rum is found; Or, if the drunkards should be mum.

'Follow your nose,' you'll find the rum. If music, dinner, and oration Are wanted for the celebration, Drums, fifes and orators you'll find Dirt cheap, or gratis, to your mind; For dinner, let all jovial souls, With weighty purse, repair to Cowles, And those who empty wallets bear,

Dine at their homes, on humbler fare, For orator, be not too nice, A third-rate lawyer will suffice, With limber tongue and little sense, To honer, not the least pretence: Prompt with his pettifogging aid Where basest service best is paid-The vile rumsellers' cunning tool, But for all nobler arts a fool; Base, crawling vermin of the bar,

Such you may find, nor travel far.

A chaplain, too, will be of use, Sleek, soft and smooth, 'sound on the goose A compound strange—saint, knave and fool-Manhood's disgrace, and slavery's tool; If you can find no such in town. To Cleveland send for parson Brown.

Then, while the noblest of your race In prison pine with felons base, And you yourselves, if you but dare To act like men, their doom may share; While louder than your loudest cheers The slave-whip whizzes round your ears: Each breeze that bids your banners wave Bears sighings of the tortured slave; And o'er each hill, and plain and flo Stained with the flying bondman's blood. Comes woman's shrieks, and childhood's wail, While baying bloodhounds scent the trail. While all this baseness, sin and shame Pollutes your land, and stains your name, Drink, shout and revel as you may,

Disgrace defiles your daintiest fare; nor taints your vital air; Shame grins and mocks you as you dine; Scorn flashes in your sparkling wine; And ghostly sires of honest fame Look on their sordid sons with shan

And boast your 'Independence Day.'

With such vile terms I'm not content-I'll have no share-GIVE BACK MY CENT!

Oh! blessed things are children! The gifts of heavenly love; They stand betwixt our worldly hearts And better things above. They link us with the spirit-world By purity and truth, and keep our hearts still fresh and young, With the presence of their youth

The Liberator.

WATERLOO YEARLY MEETING. ROCHESTER, (N. Y.) June 19, 1859.

FRIEND GARRISON: Meeting of 'Friends of Human Progress,' hoping that May such be multiplied throughout the land! some other pen than mine would send to the Libera-tor a report of its proceedings. Fearing that others are waiting for a similar reason, and considering the

The good that shall come to us from these meetings Kansas. of Progressionists, it seems to me, can hardly be As the fierce winds shake the petals from the fruit-computed. The broadness of that platform, admit-flower, leaving still the germ to develop and mature, Waterloo, is ' first and preëminent,' I also mature. know that there are many other reforms of great mag- To her, 'death had no sting,' the grave 'no victo-

and windows as possible. Philip D. Moore, of New- ennoble man. ark. N. J., was chosen Chairman; H. L. Green, of Courtland, and Amy Post, of Rochester, N. Y., See-neral sermon, of which we send an abstract :retaries. The Business Committee were Lucy N. Col-man and Frederick Douglass, of Rochester, Mrs. — Halstead, of _____, and Jedediah Irish, of Skaneateles. A Committee of Correspondence was also appointed, of which George W. Taylor was chairman.

The Chairman opened the meeting by stating in a following as my motto:clear and concise manner its objects, welcoming to its platform all of every variety of sentiment, without Clark, of Rochester, sang several songs, the senti- right inheritance; compliance with which is heavenments of which were grateful to our hearts.

hour. The hospitality of the good people of Junius cept that which consists in compliance or non-co and Waterloo was most ample, and all were welcomed pliance with these fixed laws or conditions of life and to an excellent feast, spread in 'picnic' style, in a health to body and soul. corner of nature's great dining-room.

munications were read, among which were excellent Mrs. OBER, ought not to be dead; it ought to be alive The Business Committee, through their chairman, all unnatural, all a violation of the just laws and com-Mrs. Colman, presented the following resolution:

opinion superior to real excellence, and offering bounty upon hypocrisy and a bribe to conformity.'

An animated and interesting discussion upon this resolution then followed, in which Rev. William interest up to the hour of adjournment.

Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, the meeting again assembled. The Business Committee reported (a very important one, in my estimation,) making the thrust it into his heart.

Anti-Slavery reform 'first and preëminent,' overriding all others, I am not able at this moment to ob-

The following, I believe, are in their order :-

the presence of American Christianity, and on terms cord with it, demonstrates very clearly that such of concord with it, demonstrates very clearly that such the American people, rather than in the authoritative health and life! Often inflicting upon it the greatest

common affections and mental and motal endowments, beings doomed to separation and isolation by a natu-

beings doomed to separation and monaton by a many relative for in the wrong and oppression which the white race in the wrong and oppression which the white race in the wrong and oppression which the wrong and oppression which the white race in the wrong and oppression which the wrong and oppression which the white race in the wrong and oppression which the white race in the wrong and oppression which the white race in the wrong and oppression which the white race in the wrong and oppression which the wrong are wrong the wrong and oppression which the wrong and oppression which the wrong and oppression which the wrong are wrong the w hearts when injustice and practices of the American people towards the colored dungeon, as unfit to live in society. But I steal a inhabitants of America and the world,

The following resolution upon the rights of woman ernment of these United States! was also presented by that committee :-

lass and Huntington were of surpassing excellence; with maternal love. enthusiasm was at its highest pitch. Dr. Wellington and Mr. Clark objected to the resolution, in which views of another life, and its conditions of salvation. American Christianity is condemned, desiring that the she calmly, without a fear, met the change, and slept words, 'so called,' be substituted for America, or pre-her last sleep gently, as the innocent child sinks to fixed to America. This brought out an exposition of the character of American Christianity, scorching indeed, but truthful, I am sure, to the letter,

The afternoon of Saturday, by consent of the meeting, was given to the subject of Education, that Dr. Wellington ('who was obliged to leave in the evening') might have an opportunity to present his sys
Britain in 1851. By Edward Cheshike. Lonning') might have an opportunity to present his system as practised at the Jamestown school. Many 2. good suggestions were made by him, but I could not feel that I could trust my little ones under that kind

The last day of the meeting, each speaker spoke upon whatever subject he pleased, confining himself 4. to resolutions already offered, or offering others that 5 seemed to him more important. Philip D. Moore made an excellent speech, taking as his theme the 6. text, 'I have married a wife, and cannot come.' Mr. Mills, who is one of the finest speakers to whom I have ever listened, spoke upon the 'Practical as growing out of the True Ideal.' Mr. Hoisington, with great brilliancy, gave the philosophy, and as- 9. sured us of the certainty of Progression. Mr. Hitch-cock spoke at some length on 'Modern Spiritualism. gave us power, eloquence, pathos and humor, in

burn, introduced the subject of physical health, and insisted upon a simpler and purer diet.

Nothing occurred throughout the entire me o mar its harmony, and when it was adjourned on Sunday, at 5 o'clock, P. M., it was evident that all, or a very large majority, had received of spiritual food all they had hoped for. And thus ended one of I have waited thus long since the Waterloo Yearly the most interesting meetings I have ever attended.

meeting a great success, -one, the influence of which | Translated to the Spirit-Land, from Newbury, (O.) must be strongly felt, -I have concluded to give you on the morning of the 5th of June, -the fourth ana brief synopsis, rather than a report, so that your niversary of her bridal morn,—Lima S. H. Osen, readers may at least know that such a meeting has daughter of Dea. Collins Hurd, of Lempster, N. H., and wife of Luke C. Ober, formerly of Boston, late of

ting all questions of human interest, is a feature of so the hardships of pioneer life, together with the du great merit, and one which I hope will be always ties of maternity, were too severe for her physical prominent. Though I feel and know that the 'Anti-Slavery reform,' in the words of one of the resolutions the age of 28, but the spirit still lives to progress and

nitude, and that they should not be forgotten.

The 'Waterloo Meeting' convened on Friday morning, the 3d of June, at 10 o'clock, and continued in fields of space, and become a ministering angel to session three days. The attendance was at first large, those whom she loved while in the body, feeling that and greatly increased in size every succeeding session, she 'should be able to do more for friends than ever until on the last day the meeting-house was literally before.' She was an earnest advocate of all the great crammed, and very many were obliged to accommoreforms of the day, believing that the only service date themselves outside the house, as near the doors acceptable to God was that which served to bless and

At her request, Henry C. Wright preached the fu-I am here to speak, on this occasion, in complia

with the last request of Mrs. OBER. We are met, to-day, to lay her body in the earth, to mingle with its kindred dust. I will make a few remarks, taking the

· Blessed are they that do his commandments.

Where shall we find those commandments of God. regard to sex or complexion. This session of the obedience to which is life, and disobedience is death? meeting was informal to its close. Many persons They are engraven on the body and soul of each spoke 'as the Spirit gave them utterance,' and great man and woman, and no where else. Each one brings good-will and carnestness prevailed. George W. into being, with him or her, a code of laws as a birthnon-compliance, hell. Man will experience no other At 12 o'clock, the meeting took a recess of one heaven, no other hell, in the body or out of it, ex-

All pain, all suffering, all disease, all premature When the hour arrived for re-assembling, Mr. Clark dissolution between body and soul, result from vioagain favored the meeting with a song; some com- lated laws of life and health. The body of our friend, letters from James Truman, Gerrit Smith, Giles B. healthful, active, beside her husband, to aid him in Stebbins, and from several similar Yearly Meetings. life's battle, to sustain and care for her babe. It is mands of God that that body lies there.

When all the demands in our bodies and souls as Resolved, That first among the prevailing evils of our country and the world, against which this full and healthfully met, then, and only then, do we meeting would register its earnest and solemn protest, is the malign and selfish spirit at the bottom of our tions of life and health under which we exist. tions of life and health under which we existreligious opinion is made to blot out and override

Through ignorance in herself, in her husband, in her the great principles of human brotherhood, making parents, her teachers, her friends, or through ignorance in herself, in her husband, in her the great principles of human brotherhood, making parents, her teachers, her friends, or through ignorance in herself, in her husband, in her teachers, her friends, or through ignorance in herself, in her husband, in her teachers, her friends, or through ignorance in herself, in her husband, in her teachers, her friends, or through ignorance in herself, in her husband, in rance in them all, she did not comply with those conditions of life; the result is, death to her body.

H. Hoisington, Frederick Douglass, Philip D. Moore, fort the bereaved husband by telling him it is God's Clark, and others engaged. The session was full of a series of resolutions upon Slavery, the first of which, mit to the assassin's dagger, because it is God that

Resolved, That the fact that the American slave How reverential towards it! How careful to do it no the American people, rather than in the authoritative expression of the eternal will of God.

Resolved, That any religion, theology, or God, which approves and sanctions the wild and guilty fantasy, that man can innocently hold property in man, is a religion, theology, or God, derived from all the baser elements of human nature, and should be scouted as the blackets tabeism. the blackest atheism.

Resolved, That it is blasphemous to suppose that becomes sacred! So while life is in them, the bodies wments, and torn with bloodhounds; bought and sold, and

color, and that prejudice will cease from the in injustice and wrong shall depart from the to the surgeon. In one week, you consign me to a thousand living bodies of men and women, and send A very important resolution, condemning the American Tract Society, and one sympathizing with the thousand bodies of innocent men, women and chilpersons suffering imprisonment in Ohio for obeying dren to pieces with cannon balls and bombshells, and the higher law,' were presented, a copy of which I you make a President of me! What a fiendish morality is taught and practised by the churches and gov-

The body of our friend lies there lifeless, and wholgin, definition and limitation, in her constitution and powers as woman; that these rights are co-extensive with her being, and are bounded only by her capacity; and that the free and full exercise of her rights as thus defined, is essential to her growth and development, and to the progress and perfection of human society. The resolutions upon temperance, the use of tobacco, and perhaps some others, are not within our reach. leased from that incurably diseased and suffering body. The already brilliant array of speakers was at this She is an inhabitant of this earth, as are all the men time increased by the arrival of Charles D. Mills, of Syracuse, Eliza Clark, of Auburn, Dr. Wellington, of Jamestown, and Ira Hitchcock, of Oneida. The She will stand by her husband, and be the guardian angel of her babe. That babe is not metherless. Its speeches made on Saturday by Messrs. Mills, Doug- mother lives, and lives to guard and guide its steps

Though she rejected the popular religion, as to its rest in the fond mother's arms.

THE CONDITION OF WOMAN.

From the Edinburgh Review for April.

2. Report of Assistant Poor-law Commissioners on the Employment of Women and Children in Agri-culture. 1843. 1. Minutes of the Committee of Council of Educa-tion. 1855-6. Report of the Committee of Council of Educa-Reports of the Governesses' Benevolent Institu

tion.
The Industrial and Social Position of Women in The Industrial and Social Position of Women in the Middle and Lower Ranks. London: 1957. Women and Works By B. L. Smith (Mrs. Bo-Dichon). London: 1857. Two Letters on Girls' Schools, and on the Training of Working Women. By Mrs. Austin. 1857.

Experience of Factory-Life. By M. M. 1857.
The Lowell Offering. Lowell, Massachusetts.

United States.

O. The Laws of Life, with Special Reference to the Physical Education of Girls. By ELIZABETH BLACKWELL, M. D. New York: 1858.

daughter refused to marry at her parents' bidding, shows what a disaster it was considered to have a woman in the house who would neither marry nor become a nun. There was, in such a state of society, no call for female industry, except within the establishment,—whether it were the mansion, the farm, the merchant's dwelling, or the cottage. From that time (the uprising of a middle class) to this, the need and support of female industry have gone on increasing, and latterly at an unparalleled rate, while our ideas, our language, and our arrangements have not altered in any corresponding degree. We go on talking as if it were still true that every woman is, or ought to be, supported by father, brother, or husought to be, supported by father, brother, or hus-band: we are only beginning to think of the claim of all workers.—that their work should be paid for the employment,—two very good things in view for by its quality, and its place in the market, irrespec-tive of the status of the worker:—we are only be-ginning to see that the time must come when such ginning to see that the time must come when such artificial depreciation must cease, under the great natural laws of society. We are (probably to a man) unaware of the amount of the business of life in England done by women; and if we do not attend to the fact in time, the knowledge will be forced upon us in some disadvantageous or disagreeable way. A social organization framed for a community of which half staid at home, while the other half went out to work, cannot answer the purposes of a society, of which a quarter remains at home while three-quarters go out to work. This seems to be clear enough. It does not follow that extensive changes in the law are needed; or that anybody is salled upon to revolutionize his thoughts or proceedings. The natural laws of society will do whatever has to be done, when once recognized and allowed to act. They will settle all considerable social points,—all the controversies of the labor market, and the strifes about consideration and honor. All that we cented for at this promore is that the results are rengaged in agricultural processes of one kind or another.

Next to those who draw commodities from the surface of the land should come those who draw commodities from the surface of the land should come those who draw commodities from the surface of the land should come those who draw commodities from itself or the surface of the land should come those who draw commodities from itself or the surface of the land should come those who draw commodities from itself or mining processes. We are happily spared the dismal chapter of coal-pit life which we must have presented a few years ago. It is true, the desire for independent maintenance,—the popular craving for way days and women do get down into the pits in disguise, or consideration and should come those who draw commodities from itself for a the dismanter of coal-pits is no longer a few years ago. It is true, the dismanter of coal-pits is no longer a recognized branch of industry and one of the law; and women do get down into

system like ours, in which the middle class of society constitutes the main strength of the whole organization, women having become industrial in the sense of being the supporters of themselves and of a large proportion of households; and their industrial production is rapidly on the increase. The census of 1851 affords some idea of how the matter stands. While the female population has increased (between 1841 and 1851) in the ratio of 7 to 8, the number of women returned as engaged in independent industry.

new shirts would be out of the question from the households if they were quained to manage the achusband's labor alone, the fact may be less deplorable than a well-to-do young republic may consider it. In the children are not at school, they are with their accountants in London, as well as by the instances mother in the field; and this is better than the fate of the town child, whose mother is out at work. It desk behind the shop, or in the manufactory, being is not, then, to be regretted that the proportion of coupled by women. We have never heard a doubt

is not, then, to be regretted that the proportion of women employed in agriculture seems increasing in England.

According to the census of 1841, there were then 65,229 women, above twenty years of age, employed in agriculture, without rectoning the widow-farmers (who are not feet), or the farmers' wires. The calculative of the 'farmers' wires' and the contrary, the girls in the Irish National creditions of the 'farmers' wires' and the contrary, the girls in the Irish National creditions of the 'farmers' wires' and the contrary, the girls in the Irish National creditions of the 'farmers' wires' and the contrary, the girls in the Irish National creditions of the 'farmers' wires' and the contrary the girls in the contrary, the girls in the contrary the good girls' school of the middle class with sums for play than go for a walk. Eliton contrary, the sum of the contrary the contrary that the contrary the contrary that the contrary the contrary that the contrary the contrary the contrary that the contrary th

gave us power, eloquence, pathos and humor, in a speech upon a Practical Religious Life, making the true test of such life the treatment of the down-trodden and enalayed. Mrs. Colman and Mrs. Clark also spoke with clearness and beauty upon some of the subjects before the mesting. Mrs. Choate, of Au-

nihilated the hardest-work class of horses; improvements in the arts of life have relieved our servants of a great amount of toil, while on the whole cleavating their condition; the women of the United kingdom have been led forth from their paradise into a life of men than either the men or women of old times could have anticipated. Wearied as some of us are with the incessant repetition of the dreary story of spirit-broken governesses and starving needle-women, we rarely obtain a glimpse of the full breadth of the crop, the pulling, steeping, bestling and dresing and bringing to market; and, as 60,000 acres would yield no more than is wanted; and as some of the crop, the pulling, steeping, bestling and dresing to the progress of civilization. Some of other classes by the progress of civilization. Some of later it must become known, in a more practicular way than by the figures of the census returns, that a very large proportion of the women of England earn their own bread; and there is no saying how much good may be done, and how much misery may be saved, by a timely recognition of this simple truth.

In those days, therefore, the supposition was true which has now become false, and ought to be practically admitted to be false—that every woman is supported (as the law supposes her to be represented by her father, her brother, or her husband. In their cradles. In all ranks, parents made matches for their children at any age that suited the family convenience: and the hubbub that ensued, when a daughter relused to marry at her parents' bidding, shows what a disaster it was considered to have a woman in the house who would neither marry nor become a num. There was, in such a state of society, no call for fefnale industry, except within the establishment.

points,—all the controversies of the labor market, and the strifes about consideration and honor. In cluded under the same head,—the supplying porcelate, and the strifes about consideration and honor. In cluded under the same head,—the supplying porcelate, and the strifes about consideration and honor. In cluded under the same head,—the supplying porcelate, and the same regions of the country. Travellers in Devonshire and Cornwall are familiar clay from the same regions of the country. Travellers in Devonshire and Cornwall are familiar clay from the same head,—the supplying porcelate, and the strifes about consideration and honor. In clay from the same head,—the supplying porcelate, and the supplying porcelate, and the supplying porcelate, and the supplying porcelate, and the same head,—the supplying porcelate, and the same head,—the supplying porcelate, and the same head,—the supplying porcelate, and the supplying porcelate in class of supplying porcelate, and the supplying porcelate in class of supplying porcelate, and the supplying porcelate in class of supplying porcelate in c

while the female population has increased (between In looking over the census returns, the occupation of the property of the work of human agency. Let no one seek to come seek to come returned as engaged in independent industry with the seeks and the shop-keepers, has increased in the fair greater ratio of 3 to 4. Industrial and Social Position of Women, p. 219.) It is obtained the means of learning what that progress of the sake of the will afford the means of learning what that progress work, and he must submit to sickness and death when they are produced, and can be removed, by human agency. As well exhort the slave to submit to the lash, by telling him it is 60 of that whips him; or a man to submit to the saxes in secretary of the produced, and can be removed, by human agency. As well exhort the slave to submit to the lash, by telling him it is 60 of that whips him; or a man to submit to the saxesin's dagger, because it is 60 of that thrust it into his heart.

Reverence for dead bodies! Contempt for living bodies! How absurd—how monstrous—and yet how universal! When the body of the wife is dead, and can no more suffer, how tender of it is the husband! How reverential towards it! How careful to do it no injury! But white life is in it, while it is the habitate in of a living soul, and delicately sensitive to the slightest injury, how indifferent, how reckless of its the halting that injury, how indifferent, how reckless of its health and life! Often inflicting upon it the greatest possible wrongs and sufferings, see how parents whip and knock it about! But the moment it is dead, it he work is an advanced of the produced of the same of the work is an advanced of the work in the case of the Solidary of the work in the same class prosper at the sight of the work in the himself of the same class prosper at the sight of the himself of the same class prosper at the sight of the himself of the same class prosper at the sight of the passant woman, or the possible words and sufferings, without compunction! But the mo of the town child, whose mother is out at work.

It desk bening the snop, or in the manufactory, is not, then, to be regretted that the proportion of swomen employed in agriculture seems increasing in England.

According to the census of 1841, there were then Schools equal or excel the boys in mental arithmetic; and in every good girls' school of the middle class.

the shopkeepers) only 1742. Now that girls, he ever few, are trained with a view to their because ever few, are trained with a view to their becomes accountants, either as a separate profession, or a managers of the family business, we may espect a see the difference, from one ten years to another, in the recent and the coming time, is exhibited in so, the recent and the coming time, is exhibited in so, work, and the other in a Scotch newspaper. In Badishon says:

Bodichon says:

'There are now many trades open to women was good training in book-keeping and knowledged easy special branch of business, not difficult to acquire fathers would help their daughters as they bein his sons. Two or three young women together night never upon most shop-keeping businesses. But very any young women know enough arithmetic to keep to counts correctly.

'We remember seeing two young women who into a shop in a country village, slaving to answer the in

We remember seeing two young women who a shop in a country village, slaving to answer the kle-tinkle of the shop-bell, dealing out hatip worths of goodies, bacon, or candles, who, when how much they were paid yearly for the hand watending the shop, hardly understood the wand only knew that generally they did not an and only knew that generally they did not no got their food into the bargain, week by week, how do you make your other expenses on; letting lodgings, said they. — Women and Work, "In taking a ticket the other day at the Edin station of the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dunder the short of the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dunder the station of the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dunder the short of the short of the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dunder the short of the

station of the Eurnburgh, Perth, and Dundes Edwary, we were pleasantly surprised on being while a by a blooming and bonnie lassie, who, along with a activity quite equal to, exhibited a politeran we rare in railway clerks of the literally ruder set. observed that the department was entirely occupied by women, there being another giving out tickes, as a third telegraphing. This innovation thus fer and is rather startling; but, instead of objecting to it, we think it highly commendable, and hope to see the management of women in light occupations rapidly as tended. — Scottish Press, December, 1858.

The mention of telegraphing in this page 1 minds us of another example. The Times gas the following account of the way in which it we enabled to supply London breaklast-tables with speeches of Mr. Bright and others, on occasion the Gibson and Bright festival at Manchester has

'It is only an act of justice to the Electric and International Telegraph Company, to mention the colority and accuracy with which our report of the colorings at Manchester on Friday night was transmit to the "Times" office. The first portion of the more was received at the telegraph office at Manchester a 10.65 on Friday night, and the last at 1.25 on Saint day morning. It may be added that the whole as nort, occupying nearly six columns, was in transmort, occupying nearly six columns, was in transmort. day morting. It may be added that the whole me port, occupying nearly six columns, was in type a quarter to three o'clock on Saturday morning, early word having been transmitted through the wire abstance of nearly 200 miles. Some of our residences be surprised to hear that this report was train entirely by young girls. An average speed of two printing instruments and one needle were engage with one receiving clerk each, and two writes usin alternate sheets. Although young girls in geen it not understand much of politics, there was harry a error in the whole report.

In the United States, the telegraphing is larger consigned to women; and with it the kinded at various directions within a few years, we blin that the manipulation of type by women is be such an advantage here that a great deal printing is likely to be done by them hencefort Much was said beforehand about the impossibili of enduring the smells of the office; but the same thing used to be said of oil-painting; and in both cases it is a mistake. If printing is on the increase among women, much more so is painting in eils an on glass. Printing reminds us of book-bining which affords an admirable occupation to wine One well-known firm was, some few years mee, a ploying 200 young women, under careful among ments for their moral welfare, technical ingree ment, and daily comfort. Such means of intra-tion were provided as prevented their dements qui-ities from being spoiled by their regular bosses. For the sake of quiet and respectability, little va-said where so much was done; but the few whom the work-rooms, and followed the processe, fun the folding of the sheets to the highest ornamenta-tion of the covers, are not likely to forget that up tacle of cheerful and prosperous industry (To be concluded.)

LANDS FOR SALE.

LARGE number of parcels of land are les A offered for sale to persons of liberal and are aemy of heat and refemental principles and general objects of the liberal and refemental principles and general objects of the lipe dale Community. These parcels, lying in and entirous to the village of Hopedale, Millord, Mss., and constituting a part of the original Community lumia, are of different sizes, ranging from two is vesty acres, and present a good variety of tillage and guitance, together with some woodland—most of their age, together with some woodland-most of their lage being under a high state of cultivation-miss designed either for simple building lots, or for mi-farms, as may suit different classes of purchase ments in the village may be rent pared to buy orere ct buildings. In the immediate to cinity there is a Foundry, suitable shop room me power, and an unoccupied Mill-privilege, reading the location a favorable one for mechanics either the continuous statements. commence or continue a business, and especially those who may desire to combine with their usual a ocations such horticultural er pleasure, or profit may dictate. horticultural employment as he ary inclinations and pursuits may obtain that qui-retirement, and the opportunity for active, out-do manual or other exercise necessary to the highest use fulness and success in their chosen field of labor. Asi any or all of the class to whom the lands are effect, who may desire for themselves and families the sup-rior moral and social influences of Hopedale, or who may wish to secure for their children the advantage of the Hopedale Home School—a flourishing Institu tion of much excellence, both in its general character than of much excellence, both in its general character and in its methods of instruction, designed to aid the attainment of thorough, symmetrical, and practical Education—will find here unusual inducement

cal Education—will find here unusual inducement for making themselves at Home.

These lands are within two miles of the Milied Station, on the Boston and Worcoster R. R., by which communication may be had three times a day will Boston and the principal thoroughfares of New En-land. Prices reasonable, and terms of payment suited to

e circumstances of any honest, industrious, econo-al family.

For further particulars and all necessary members of the particulars and all necessary members. June 17, 1859.—tf. tion, inquire of

HOPEDALE LANDS OPENED FOR SETTLE

We bespeak attention to Br. E. D. Draper's adver-We bespeak attention to Br. E. D. Draper street tisement as above, offering for sale sundry pareli of Hopedale land. Some two years since, when most the Joint Stock Property of the Hopedale Community was individualized and divided among the stock believer, a large portion of the Community Domain well egitimately into the private possession of Br. Draper the property of the homesteads of from two to twenty acres each, with the private of the property and the property are seed, with the property of the property of the property of the property acres cach, with the property of the property acres cach, with the property of the Hopedale Community of the property of the Hopedale Community of th He has recently caused his lands to be seed, which homesteads of from two to twenty acres each, which view to offer them for sale to persons friendly to distinguishing principles, who may choose to settle in our midst. We hope that a goodly number of friends cherishing a general sympathy with our people, such desiring to give their children the advantages of our excellent select and common schools, will avail the services of the new opening. Seeing that we make selves of the new opening. Seeing that we make selves of the new opening. Seeing that we make the selves of the new opening of which originally a transpenseuts, the anticipation of which originally a rangements, the anticipation of which originally a rangements, the anticipation of which originally as a Neighborhood built up as circumstances will allow we are therefore pleased with Br. Drayer's new plan of offering small homesteads for sale to our final scattered abroad. May the movement be created with success.—Practical Christian.

IMPROVEMENT IN CHAMPOOING AND HAIR-DYEING.

HAIR-DYEING.

MADAM BANNISTER (formerly Madam Cabraux) would inform her kind and liberal partons and the public, that she has removed to 332 Washington st., and 20 West st.; where will be feasible her Restorative, the most celebrated in the world, it prevents hair from turning gray, and produces see it prevents hair from turning gray, and produces see in all diseases of the scalp. She stands second to move in Hair-Dyeing and Champooing.

Ladies waited on at their residences, either is a

Hair dressed in the latest style. She can refer to the first people in the cities of Boston, Prevident Worcester, and elsewhere. Come and try for you nelves

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judgments of and people with his estat that portion States—where by thousands-having become fatuated with the cry after ever here! and lo fantasy of the formissionary louder for all loud

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